ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,196—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th Jan.
† BALLAARAT	4800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
P.M. EGYPT	3900	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4800	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	3287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
P.M. PENINSULAR	5284	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
P.M. EGYPT	3900	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	3287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	3287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
P.M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
P.M.L. EGYPT	3900	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	3287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
EMPERATRIX	T. Rascovich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st March, 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	3,685	15th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGHERIE MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 31, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,254	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,282	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to groupings.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 6th Jan., 1898 as soon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about 6th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA; Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	3,685	6th Jan., '98.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 620	Rs. 395.	Rs. 195.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DRY PLATES,
FOR
SOLAR ECLIPSE
EDWARDS' ISOCHROMATIC
ANTI, HALO
SNAP SHOT
DRY PLATES,
In Quarter, Half and Whole Plates.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

TRADE MARK.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SHOOTING SEASON. 1897-98.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.

ANSON AND DEELEY'S PATENT HAMMERLESS GUNS.
NEW PATENT,

HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS

WITH BAKER'S PLAN OF EJECTING

D.-B. C.-F. 12-BORE, GUN, Anson and Deeley's Patent, top lever, treble grip action, automatic safety bolting, left barrel choke, Cash Rs. 600, Credit Rs. 667.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL GUN

D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, top lever, double bolt, snap action, rebounding locks, hammers below line of sight, percussion fence action, Damascus Barrels, left choke, engraved, highly finished. Cash Rs. 200; Credit Rs. 223.

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUN.

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—

D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, double grip action, rebounding locks, left barrel choke, engraved, &c., Cash Rs. 136; Credit Rs. 152.

500 BORE EXPRESS RIFLE.

D.-B., B.-L., C.-F. double grip action, lever-overguard, percussion fence, rebounding back acting locks, Henry's Rifling. Cash Rs. 350; Credit Rs. 389.

S.-B., B.-L., C.-F. Martini-Henri Express Sporting Rifle, 360 bore, pistol hand stock. Cash Rs. 200; Credit Rs. 223.

COLT'S NEW LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Sporting pattern, Round Barrel. Calibre—44. Length of Barrel—26 inches. | Number of Shots—15. Weight—9 3-4 lbs. " of Powder—40 grs. " of Bullet—200 grains.

Cash Rs. 85; Credit Rs. 95.

A NEW REPEATING RIFLE. THE WINCHESTER MODEL, 1892.

Round Barrel, full Magazine, plain Trigger. It is light, strong, handsome and simple in construction.

Calibre—44. Length of Barrel—24 inches | Number of Shots—8. Weight—6 3-4 lbs. Cash Rs. 116; Credit Rs. 129.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING RIFLE.

Sporting pattern, with round Barrel, plain hand butt, sighted to 800 yards without the long range leaf, ·303 bore. Cash Rs. 111; Credit Rs. 124.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING CARBINE.

Round barrel, plain hand butt, sporting rear sights, sighted up to 800 yards, 303 bore. Cash Rs. 160; Credit, Rs. 178.

CARTRIDGES.

Loaded on the system advocated by the "Field" and prepared from the best materials only.
POWDER BY—CURTIS AND HARVEY, PIGOU, WILKS AND LAWRENCE,
SCHULTZE AND CO., ELEY'S WADS AND CASES, SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY.
No Extra Charge for Schultze's Powder. Per 100, Rs. 9-8; Per 1,000, Rs. 90.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD AND MAINTAINENCE OF ROBUST HEALTH.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

Are very strongly recommended. They are HIGHLY CONCENTRATED preparations of the finest Red JAMAICA ROOT, manufactured with the greatest care—and can always be relied upon as FRESH, PURE, SWEET, FLUID and in prime condition—They excel the imported articles in every respect.

KEMP'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.

IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8 4-8 and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRE-EMINENT IN INDIA FOR MORE THAN FIVE AND TWENTY YEARS

KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Remains to-day UNRIVALLED AS THE DRESSING FOR THE HAIR

FOR DAILY USE.

It is ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS and free from the faintest trace of any objectionable ingredient—SEE PROFESSOR ATTFIELDS CERTIFICATE on every bottle—whilst it provides all necessary nourishment for the production maintainence of "luxuriant" Hair.

EXQUISITELY PERFUMED—
HIGHLY REFRESHING,
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE | IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	38 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 8	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	48 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	53 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	58 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle in Bombay by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE ART CALENDARS FOR 1898.

FINE ART CALENDAR Rs. 2-0.
A handsome turnover Calendar of twelve leaves, size 10 × 8 inches, each card having a seasonable picture, as well as flowers of each month.

THE FLOWERS WE LOVE. Rs. 3-0.
A magnificent calendar, on four folds, with frontispiece; size 13×9 1-2 inches; illustrated with five girls heads, each wearing a spray of flowers, suitable to the season.

THE ROSE ART CALENDAR. Rs. 2-0.
A turn over calendar, on five folds size 10×7 1-2 inches; on each card is a spray of roses, artistically printed in most natural colours.

VIOLET TIME CALENDAR. Rs. 1-8.
A handsome fine art calendar, having five card leaves, illuminated with blue and white violets.

BLOSSOM TIME CALENDAR. Rs. 1-8.
A fine art calendar, on five folds, illustrated, with landscapes and flowers.

SWEET PEAS CALENDAR. Rs. 1.
Another attractive art calendar, on five card leaves, to fold over, illuminated with sweet peas, of different colours.

OUR FEATHERED FR ENDS CALENDAR.
A charming combination of birds and blossom. Quite a new design.

CHANGING SEASONS. Rs. 6-0
A very beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves, size 15 by 12 ins.; Each Card having a panel Illustration, printed in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbons and bows.

YEAR IN, YEAR OUT. Rs. 5-0.
A fine Calendar of six leaves, size, 14½ ins., by 11½ ins., each leaf being beautiful illustrated in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbon and bows. Boxed singly. Calendars so arranged that the plates can be framed.

THE GOLDEN YEAR CALENDAR. Rs. 3-8.
A charming Calendar of silk leaves, size 11½ in., by 9¾ in., having six illustrations in heliogravure with silk ribbons and bow to hang up. Arranged so that each sheet can be framed. Boxed.

FLOWERS OF THE YEAR. Rs. 3-8.
A magnificent turn-over Calendar of twelve leaves each having floral designs printed in best style of colour work, with quotations from the late Frances Ridley Havergal. Boxed.

THE FLORAL YEAR. Rs. 2-8.
A beautiful panel Calendar of six turn-over leaves, each leaf being illustrated in full colours landscape and flower subjects. Boxed.

THE HEARTSEASE CALENDAR, Rs. 2-8.
A very beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves size 14 in., by 8 in., Floral and landscape designs Printed in full colours, silk ribbons to hang up. Boxed.

THE PLATE CALENDAR. Re. 1-8.
A dainty novelty, consisting of four Plaques to turn over, each containing Calendar for three months of the year. Printed in full colours, richly embossed border of marguerite daisies, cut out design, silk ribbon to hang up. Boxed.

HORSESHOE CALENDAR. Re. 1-8.
Being a Calendar of four turn-over Cards, cut out in the shape of a Horseshoe, with full coloured illustrations. Flowers and landscape subjects. Boxed.

FLORAL GEMS. Re. 1-8.
A very dainty turn-over Calendar with six leaves size 11½ in, by 7 in. Cut out shape designs being Flower Maidens.

BEAUTIFUL YEAR CALENDAR. Re.1-0.
A Devotional turn-over panel Calendar, printed in full colours. Floural designs, size 9 in., by 3½ in., tied with silk ribbons.

CIRCLING YEAR. Re. 1-0.
A turn-over Calendar of twelve leaves, with quotations from Shakespeare, each leaf illustrated in best style of colour work, Printed on thick board.

PATHWAY OF FLOWERS. Re. 1-0,
A novelty in turn-over Calendars with six leaves and a card background. Cut out and embossed with dainty illustrations in colour.

GEORGE HERBERT CALENDAR. Re. 10.
An oblong cut-out Calendar of six leaves, beautifully illustrated in full colours, with selections from George Herbert.

THE SHAKESPEARE CALENDAR, Re. 1-0.
A very charming turn-over Calender of six leaves which leaf illustrating some of Shakespeares's best known characters. Printed in highest style of colour work.

VIOLET CALENDAR. Re.1-0
Similar to above, but designs being groups of violets and landscapes.

FLORAL SEASON'S CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.
With six turn-over leaves, printed in full colours with selections from Ruskin, Size; 10 in. by 6½ in.

THE PIERROT CALENDAR, Re. 1-0.
A novelty in a fancy Calendar, cut-out design, shape of halfmoon, with children and children's faces printed in full colours.

PEEP OF DAY CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.
A shutter Calendar of six panels, beautifully illustrated with landscapes and flower borders with verses by A. A. Proctor.

THE NANSEN MECHANICAL CALENDAR Re. 1-0.
A distinct novelty, showing Nansen discovering the North Pole. Printed in full colours. Boxed.

SWITCHBACK. Re. 1-0.
Mechanical Calendar An exceedingly clever Calendar, representing an evening-garden fete. with switchback. Boxed.

FLORAL MONTHS. As. 8.
A stand or hang-up folding Card Calendar. Designs of roses and pansies.

MONTH TO MONTH. As. 8.
A 6d. Devotional Calendar of eight turn-over leaves, illustrated with full colour illustrations and Bible texts.

DAY TO DAY CALENDAR. As. 8.
A turn-over advertising Calendar, with twelve leaves, with full illustrations in colours.

WORDSWORTH FLORAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
Similar to above with selections from Wordsworth.

LONGFELLOW AND LOCAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
As above with selections from Longfellow.

HAVERGAL FLORAL CALENDAR.
As above, with selections from Miss Havergals writings.

THE ONWARD WAY. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar illustrated with groups of Forget-me-not, landscapes and birds with verses by Charlotte Murray.

THE DAISY CHAIN. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar of four panels design, white daisies and landscapes.

PANSIES FOR THOUGHTS. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar, with designs of pansies and small landscapes, with silk ribbons to hang up.

CHILDREN IN SWING CALENDAR. As. 8.
A dainty little novelty of two Children in Swing, with tear-off Calendar for the year.

KITTY'S CALENDAR. As. 8.
A string of five kittens' heads with saucer showing monthly tablets.

WATER LILY CALENDAR. As. 6.
A small Shutter Calendar of four leaves; design, water lilies and forget-me-nots.

THE ROSE CALENDAR. As. 6.
A dainty little Shutter Calendar of four leaves, with silk ribbons.

HE CARETH FOR YOU. Rs. 2.
A Devotional Calendar of twelve turn-over leaves printed in full colours, with cut out border embossed.

DICKENS CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Calendar of six turn-over leaves, illustrated with characters from Dickens, printed in full colours.

PANSY CALENDAR. Re. 1.
A turn-over Calendar of six leaves, each leaf beautifully printed in full colours, designs being bunches of pansies and landscapes.

VIOLET CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Similar to above, but designs being groups of violets and landscapes.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Calendar similar to above, but with designs of Forget-Me-Nots and landscapes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.—Contd.

SHOOTING CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Subject, Sportsman firing at a target, which opening shows a Calendar.

HOME TREASURES. Ans. 6.
Subject—two Children in Scales, with tear off Calendar for each month.

HE LEADETH ME. Ans. 6.
An oblong turn-over Calendar of six leaves, printed in full colours, with floral designs and texts.

MY TIMES ARE IN THY HANDS. Re. 1.
A Devotional Calendar of twelve turn-over leaves beautifully illustrated in full colours, with a Scripture text for each month.

THE WHITTIER CALENDAR. Ans. 8.
An oblong turn-over Calendar of eight leaves, illustrated in full colours, with selections from Whittier.

THE WESLEY CALENDAR. Ans. 8.
Same, as above, with selections from Wesley.

THE LILY CALENDAR. Re. 1.
A very beautiful Shutter Calendar of four panels, printed in best style of colour works, with silk ribbons to hang up.

HAPPY MONTHS CALENDAR. Ans. 8.
A turn-over Calendar of four leaves, size 5½ in., by 6½ in., beautifully illustrated in colours Tied with silk ribbons.

CHILDREN'S CALENDAR. Ans. 8
A very charming little Shutter Calendar of four panels, each beautifully illustrated with children's faces.

BLOCK CALENDARS, to tear off, each Re. 1-0.
The Tennyson Calendar, with an illustration from the "Gardener's Daughter," and an appropriate quotation for every day in the year.
The Shakespeare Calendar, with an illustration from "as you like it," and Shakesperian quotations for every day.
The Office Calendar; a useful Calendar, in green roan leather with clear black letters, shewing the day, month, and other useful information; price Ans. 12.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1898.

Ready shortly. Orders now being registered.
In paper covers. Ans. 12. Larger edition, bound in half morocco. Rs. 1-14.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL FOR 1898.

NOW READY; Price, Rs. 2-10.
THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.
"A Cyclopaedic record of Men and topics of the day."

TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING
MONS. GEO. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
NEW MARIONETTES.
SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCES CROWDED! DON'T FORGET THE FINEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH PANTOMIME
"BLUE BEARD,"
NEXT GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 8TH.
Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICE Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
CHILDREN Half Price.
Military and Navy half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 seats.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9-15.
Carriages at 11-15.
HARRY DENT.
Manager.

ARRIVAL OF S. S. MURIEL.

THE S. S. MURIEL, under my Command has ARRIVED, and is ready to DISCHARGE her CARGO in the Stream.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for my COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
THOMAS VASEY,
Master, S. S. Muriel.
Care of Messrs. CURSETJEE M. SONS,
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I REGRET to inform my respected constituents and the Public in general, that owing to a destructive FIRE in my GODOWN and CIGARETTE FACTORY, I will not be able to meet fully Orders for Cigarrettes and Havana Cigars. Arrangements have been made and hope to resume work on or before the 25th inst. In the meantime my up-country customers, whose orders I will not be able to meet fully will be informed by Wire accordingly.
D. MACROPOLO.
Bombay, 4th Jan. 1898.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

I have been APPOINTED BRANCH MANAGER of the above Company and am prepared to accept FIRE INSURANCE RISKS at Current Rates.
J. H. SYMINGTON.
2 Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th January, 1898.

ALL those Gentlemen who are desirous of Contributing to the coming entertainment to Mr. ADAMJI PEERBHOY, are requested to send their contributions to "The Adamji Peerbhoy Public Entertainment Fund" in the Bank of Bombay or to the following Honorary Secretaries.
MR. JEEJIBHOY FRAMJI PETIT.
MR. HAJI KABIRUDIN.
MR. NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN.
211 Fort Bazar Gate Street.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	As.
TWELVE INDIAN STATESMEN: Charles Grant, Sir Henry Lawrence, John (Lord) Lawrence, Sir James Outram, Sir Donald McLeod, Sir Henry Marion Durand, Lieut.-General Colin Mackenzie, Sir Herbert Edwards, John Clark Marshman, Sir Henry Maine, Sir Henry Ramsay, Sir Charles U. Aitchson. By Dr. George Smith, C. I. E.	7	14
Renan's Life of Jesus, Translated, with an introduction; by william G. Hutchison	1	2
Our Colonies and India, How we got them and why we keep them; by Cyril Ransome	0	12
Hazell's Annual for 1898	2	10
More Tromps Abroad; by Mark Tivain	4	8
Words, Facts and Phrases, a dictionary of Curious, Quaint and out-of-the way matters; by Eliezer Edwards	2	10
The Rules, customs and Procedure of the House of Commons by Charls Bradlaugh	1	14
Religions of Primitive People by D.G. Brinton.	4	8
The Evolution of the Aryan; by Rudolph Von Ihering, translated from the German	7	14
England and India, a record of progress during a hundred years 1785-1885; by R. C. Dutt	1	8
Selections from the writings of John Ruskin two series, each	6	0
The Ruskin reader being passages from modern painters, the Seven Lamps of Architecture and the Stories of Venice	2	8
The Wisdom of Life, being the first part of Arthur Schopenhauer's Aphorismen Zur Lebenswesheit translated with a preface, by T. B. Saunders	1	14
The Early Life of William Wordsworth 1770-1798 a study of "the Prelude", by Emile Legonis translated by J. W. Matthews with a profatory note by Leslie Stephen	7	8
Criticisms, Reflections, and Maxims of Goethe, translated, with an introduction; by W. B. Ronnfeldt	1	2
Essays of Schopenhauer, translated by Mrs. Rudolf Dircks, with an introduction	1	2
Lord Bolingbroke, being extracts from the political writings of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, edited with an introduction, selected and arranged by the Hon. Stuart Erskine	1	14
Elements of the Science of Religion, part I, Morphological being the Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Edinburgh in 1896; by C. P. Tiele, vol. I.	7	8
Lives of Twelve Bad Women, Illustrations and Reviews of Feminine Turpitude, set forth by Impartial Hands; edited by Arthur Vincent, illustrated	12	0
An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer, with a Biographical Sketch; by Wm. H. Hudson, new edition	3	12
A Perplexed philosopher, being an examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Various utterances on the land question, with some incidental reference to his synthetic Philosophy, by Henry George	0	12
Under currents of the Second Empire, notes and recollections; by Albert D. Vandam	3	8
How to make a Will; by a London Solicitor	0	6
Special Reports on Educational Subjects 1896-7.	3	4
Practical Instruction in Mesmerism; by F. H. Randale	0	12

D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & CO.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old Bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

25 WALERS, imported by Mr. Tullock will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, TO-DAY, at 3-30 p. m., at the Government Remount Stables, Charney Road.

CLERK and Co. Dealers in TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS and PERFUMERY, opposite St. Xaviers College.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description. Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at P. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLING GARTERS, Silk Web, strong Leather Fittings, Bright Colors, Re. 1-8 pair.—ASQUITH & LORD, Hosiers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST received, Silver Waltham Watches expressly manufactured to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., in hunting cases Rs. 60; in open faced, Rs. 55; guaranteed for six years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Bungalow, on top of Altamont Road, furnished with Wimbridge's furniture, from February to May, Apply "No. 3," care of this Office.

TO LET ON LEASE.—Spacious UPSTAIR HALL Measuring 75×30 feet, suitable for Merchants, also suite of rooms consisting of Sitting, Bed and Bath rooms. Best business site in Madras on the Mount Road. Apply G. D'AUGELIS, 177, Mount Road, Madras.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week.—Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

TOMSON'S SANTI-MALARIAL MIXTURE is strongly recommended as a Preventive and Curative of the Plague and Influenza fevers now prevalent in India, per bottle Re. 1-4.—TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY ROBART" with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS.—The perfect Art of Vocalisation can be taught by Mrs. A. SCHULTZ, who has studied under eminent Artists in Germany. Apply 5, Colaba Causway.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona, close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1897, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their godowns at Mazgaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji at Rs. 5-4-0 per case in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut at Rs. 5-5-0 per case at Bandra.

THE VACANCY for the post of Manager in RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, has been FILLED UP.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travelers in India and the East, containing the Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

W. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget, etc., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

ENGLISH LADY desires ENGAGEMENT as Governess or Companion, no objection to Up-Country.—"M. W." care of this office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ART POTTERY.—Doulton, Wedgwood, Haviland, Burman Tofts, etc. A very choice collection of Vases, Pedestals and Flower Pots.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay or the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck's, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large cost sets. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898. 58 Prizes offered. For Prospectus, etc., apply to the HONY. SECRETARY, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,00) (ten thousand) only is needed.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.
A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—
I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 3rd February, 1898, for the SUPPLY of COAL INDIAN, BURMENDIA SMITHY and SITARAMPUR STEAM (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal and Factories at Bombay and Kirkee from 1st April 1898 to the 31st March 1899. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 5 to 31st January 1898 between the hours of 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., on payment at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 per set of forms.
III.—Tenders will only be received on those printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the coal at the Railway Stations or Bunders at Bombay and Kirkee and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the coal is accounted for in the list or schedule.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 Noon on Thursday, the 3rd February, 1898. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., (Sundays and holidays excepted) Reference is invited to the "Government Gazette" 6th January, 1898.
F. FOWLE, MAJOR, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,
THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,
Warrants
A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.
Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.
Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.
Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.
PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to
THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,
WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
IT CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache Earache, Cat arrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria, Pain in Side, Lame Back Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,
AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.
Consultation Free of Charge.
Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.
CHARGES MODERATE.
The Professor speaks English, German, Franch, Spanish and Portuguese.
OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.
Will remain here up to 15th January, 1898.
ADDRESS—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
87, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,626
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negociates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 9-27m., 11-4s. Low water, 4-3m., 3-31s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Adjourned special meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Joint Cycle committee meeting.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PHITO-FER.—With the current issue of this paper is distributed a pamphlet giving full particulars regarding this well known preparation of Dr. Jaillet, for which is claimed superiority over other ferruginous preparations.

THE LOOKMANJI SULEMANJI AND HASANALLI SULEMANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR BORAH'S.—During the last month the total attendance of patients was 1,605, out of which 635 were males, females 502, and children 468. The daily average attendance was 53.

REPORTED THEFT AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.—Pumbhotam Khushaldas, a Hindu, residing in the Bazaar Gate Street, has reported to the police that some time during Sunday night last his house was entered, and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 672, were stolen from a box.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE LINES OF THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.—Sulleakhan Meerkhan, Lance-Duffadar in H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard, residing at Chowpaty, has reported to the police the theft of two jhools, valued at Rs. 7, and a syce's red coat, worth Rs. 1-4, from the lines of the Body Guard, some time during Monday last.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—About half-past 8 o'clock, on Monday night, a prow laden with bales was sailing from Mazagon Bunder to Mody Bunder, when she ran into a tony and upset it, throwing the three men who were in the tony into the water. The men held on to the upset boat, and were picked up into the prow. The boat was then towed to the Prince's Dock.

THE DUFTAR ASHKARA CALENDAR.—The proprietor of the "Duftar Ashkara" Press has issued, as a new year's present to the subscribers of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, a wall calendar, beautifully printed in colours and gold, which is replete with useful general information. An excellent portrait of the late Moolla Feroze bin Moolla Kawoos, the eminent high priest of the Kadmi Parsees, who died in 1830, is given in the middle of the calendar.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE SHUNTING MASTER.—About 11 o'clock, on Monday night, while some shunting operation was going on at the Dadur station of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company, Mr. Jehanghir Cooverji, a Parsee shunting master, met with an accident resulting in serious injury to the right foot, which was amputated at the J. J. Hospital. While Mr. Jehanghir was attempting to get into a brake van his foot slipped off the foot board and he fell on the rails. One of the wheels of the brake passed over it, crushing the instep.

NATIVE DRUGS, THEIR USE AND EFFICACY.—Mr. Nowrojee Dossabhoy Kanga, author of "Colloquial Phrases" and "Easy Letter-Writer," in Gujerati, has just published in the same language a useful and interesting treatise on native drugs, their use and efficacy. Several useful hints have been given in the first part of the book on the preservation of health, which are likely to be of much general benefit to Gujerati readers. The book is dedicated to the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, who has done much to extend the use of native drugs.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Royal Dragoons ... Hume.
Overture	Le Macon ... Auber.
Russian Dance	Pas des Patineurs ... Godfrey.
Reminiscences of Bull'van	... Sullivan.
Valse	The Hydropaten ... Gung'l.
Galop	Wie der Wind ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Power charged Sheik Chinoo with theft in respect of certain gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,750, property of a Memon merchant, named Mahomed Haji Ismael. Accused was in the service of complainant's mother as a cook. The woman having died a week ago, complainant opened her safe to examine her ornaments which were placed in it. Out of sixteen ornaments he found that six were missing. Accused denied all knowledge of the missing ornaments, but subsequently confessed his guilt and produced them from the place where they had been concealed. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

VICTORIA DRIVERS BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Superintendent Brewin presented a hack victoria driver, named Fatu Ahmed, for cruelty to his horse. Mr. Brewin said that the animal was used when it was completely gone in the hind quarters. It was the grossest case of cruelty he had ever seen. The accused having pleaded guilty, his Worship said that he must teach persons like him not to use horses in that condition. If he came before him again he would be more severely dealt with. He was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.—Constable Henry Brewin then charged Deo Bona and Ismail Moosa, the driver and owner of another hack victoria, with using an emaciated horse with a tumour on one of its hind legs. The driver was fined Rs 2 and the owner Rs 20.

A NOCTURNAL FROLIC.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Gannon charged L. Payne with being drunk and disorderly near the English Hotel on the night of the 3rd instant. It appeared from evidence that the accused had in an intoxicated state knocked down some people on the road and made such a display of his clasp knife that several scattered round him. In this excited state of mind he became so unmanageable that the police found it extremely difficult to capture him. The accused stated that he had gone to the hotel to see one of his friends and called for a pint of beer at the bar. On being called a loafer he got into passion, and when he resented the insult he was assaulted by three or four men. The accused stated that he had received very great provocation. His Worship fined him five rupees.

THE FIRE AT MEADOW STREET.—The following is the official report submitted, yesterday morning, by Superintendent Brewin to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire which broke out at Meadow Street, on Monday evening :—"Last evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, Jamadar No. 28 saw smoke issuing from the second floor of a house situated at the junction of Meadow Street and Oak Lane, and in a short while the place was enveloped in flames. Information was sent to the fire brigade stations and four steamers quickly put in an appearance. By this time the fire had got a good hold of the whole of the roof. The exertions of the brigade succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated, the upper floor of which was gutted. The fire originated in Mr. Macropolo's cigarette manufactory, and it is probable that the careless use of matches used for lighting cigarettes caused the fire. The building was insured with the Royal Insurance Company for Rs. 75,000. Mr. Macropolo's stock was insured for Rs. 30,000, and the Fine Art Gallery, situated on the ground floor of the building for Rs. 8,000. The actual amount of damage is not known yet."

NEW YEAR TITLES TO NATIVES.—It appears that the title of Shams-ul-Ulama has been conferred in the New Year honours on two Moulvies of Calcutta and one of Madras; the title of Mahmohoupadhia on five Pundits of other parts of India; and the titles of Rao Bahadur on twelve persons outside Bombay. The title of Khan Saheb has been conferred on thirteen persons, and the title of Rao Saheb on twenty persons. It is noticeable that the Bombay Presidency has been wholly excluded as regards the five titles of Shams-ul-Ulama, Mahmohoupadhia, Rao Bahadur, Khan Saheb, and Rao Saheb. The title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred on forty-one persons, only one of whom, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, belongs to Bombay. The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred on twenty-one persons, the following four of whom belong to Bombay :—Mr. Behonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, manager of the Empress Mills of Nagpore; Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee Nariman, acting Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Department of the Bombay Secretariat; Mr. Pallonjee Hormusjee Dadachanjee, medical officer of the Government Dispensary at Bulsar; and Mr. Daudbhoy Musabhoy, brocade merchant in Bombay.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Haines Road Cemetery, touching the death of Dugdee, a Hindu girl, aged four years, daughter of Shripatty Succaram, a labourer, residing at Nowrojee Hills. About ten days ago in the morning the mother was engaged in the cook-room and the deceased was seated near the fire-place warming herself. Shortly after the mother went to the rear of the house, leaving Dugdee near the fire place. Within a few minutes the girl was heard screaming, and on the mother running into the kitchen, saw Dugdee enveloped in flames. The burning clothes were pulled off and the flames were put out by pouring water over them but not before the girl had been extensively burnt over her right side, face, chest, and both arms. The parents took deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where after her burns were dressed she was taken home. The mother subsequently took Dugdee back to the hospital three times and had her dressings renewed. The girl was subsequently attacked with fever and she died on Monday last. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

LEAVE TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Slater, Mr. Harry Clarke, late manager of the tailoring department of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, presented four persons, named Vaz, Ribeiro, DeSouza, and Banda, who had signed a declaration to accompany him to South Africa. On being asked by the court, the men expressed their willingness to accompany Mr. Clarke. His Worship inquired if Mr. Clarke had consulted Mr. Walsh, Protector of Emigrants in the matter, as otherwise he incurred the risk of being prosecuted under the Emigration Act. Mr. Clarke said that he had consulted Mr. Walsh and had himself looked through the Act, which did not apply to the present case, as these men were going with him as servants and not as emigrants. He was responsible to the Natal Government for their behaviour, and he would have to deposit a certain sum of money for covering their expenses back from where he had brought them. Mr. Clarke further remarked that the first three of these men were employes of his in business and the other man was his domestic servant. The men acknowledged their signature to the document, and after attestation they were allowed to withdraw from court.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moonshee Hussan Mahomed, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, prosecuted Sadia Bapoo, a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, and Jivanji Moosaji, a Borah, charging the former with stealing eight cast-iron chairs, valued at Rs. 20, and the latter with receiving and retaining the stolen property. The first accused in conjunction with another lad used to steal the cast-iron chairs of the rails from the Arthur Road level-crossing, where they had been kept by the Railway Company and disposed of them for a nominal amount with the second accused, who kept a shop at Arthur Road. On Thursday a railway policeman, named Arjoon Baghoo, noticed Sadia and another Hindu lad loading a hand cart with the cast-iron chairs of the rails from the place. The sepoy ran up to the place, when the two lads took to their heels, leaving the partially loaded cart on the spot. The policeman gave chase and succeeded in overtaking the lad Sadia, who was arrested, but his companion made his escape good. Sadia then made a statement and took the police to the shop of the second accused at Arthur Road. On searching the shop, some cast-iron chairs were found, which the Borah said had been sold to him by the two lads. It was also ascertained that the cart which the lads had been found loading also belonged to the Borah. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge. No 2 (the Borah) denied the offence, stating that No 1 and another lad asked for a loan of his hand-cart which he gave them. They returned with some rags, in which were found concealed some iron chairs. He questioned them, when they ran away. His Worship on the evidence convicted both the accused and ordered No 1 to receive eighteen cuts and No 2 (the Borah) to suffer six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly or very rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Rajkot and Neemuch and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Reading are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to north-westerly, and the forces has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Bellary, Bangalore, Belgaum, Nagpur, Jhansi, Agra, and Delhi and the minimum is in excess at Saugor and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 92°8 at Bellary, and the lowest 31° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Delhi and Surat. There has no rain at any of the reporting stations. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has almost filled up but a small residual area of abnormally low pressure still lies in the North-West Provinces. With this exception the weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 4.

Tuesday :—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly over North-West India and North-West of the Himalayas, the depression which existed over the Punjab, yesterday, has disappeared, and has been replaced by area of an high pressure which now covers the greater part North-Western and Central India. In other parts of the country there has been no change in the distribution of pressure Northerly and North-westerly winds have approved over north-west India, and the gales reported yesterday have subsided; elsewhere the wind directions are generally unchanged, and calms continue numerous over Bengal, the Central India, and the central parts of the Penensula. The temperature has fallen very fast over the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana and briskly on Gujarat elsewhere the general tendency has been upward. Mean temperature is high for the season in the Gangetic plain central parts of India the South of the peninsula and Upper Burma, but is low elsewhere more particularly in Baluchistan and north of the Punjab. Hard frost is reported from Quetta. Snow has fallen over north-west of the Himalayas and a little rain has been received along the foot of the hills.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. reh	...inches 29·088
Temperature of the Air	...degrees 72·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	... 66·1
Dew Point	... 62·7
Relative humidity of Air	... ·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	...degrees 79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·6
General Directions of wind	...N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	...miles 249

* From midnight to midnight.

N. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JAN. 3.

10 p.m.	77·4

TUESDAY.—JAN. 4.

6 a.m.	67·3
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	76·9
4 p.m.	76·9

Now that it has been all nicely and comfortably settled that it was Piper Findlater who sat on the ground and cheered the Gordon Highlanders to the capture of Dargai by a stirring skirl upon his pipes after he had been wounded in two places and incapacitated for marching, it is interesting (observes the "Westminster Gazette") to recall the earliest historical antetype of the heco of the hour. His deeds are recorded by no less an authority than Sir Walter Scott. The locus classicus is the thirty-fourth chapter of "The Fair Maid of Perth," the famous passage which records the desperate battle on the North Inch of Perth between Clan Chattan and Clan Quhele. The fatal fight of 1396 was nearly at an end :—"The two pipers, who during the conflict had done their utmost to keep up the the spirits of their brethren, now saw the dispute well nigh terminated for want of men to support it. They threw down their instruments, rushed desperately upon each other with their daggers, and each being more intent on despatching than in defending himself, the piper of Clan Quhele was almost instantly slain, and he of Clan Chattan mortally wounded. The last, nevertheless, again grasped his instrument, and the pibroch of the clan yet poured its expiring notes over the Clan Chattan, while the dying minstrel had breath to inspire it." The instrument which he used, or at least that part of it called the chanter, is preserved in the family of a Highland chief to this day, and is much honoured under the name of the Federan Dhu, or Black Chanter. What has become of it? According to Scott, in 1828, when "The Fair Maid" was published, it was in the possession of the Cluny MacPherson, who regarded its safe keeping as ensuring the prosperity of its clan. That was more than seventy years ago; and tales of faery had then gathered around the relic made of lignum vitae. Is it still treasured by the MacPherson, or is it lost or mislaid? Or, perchance, is it in some Scottish museum? At all events, it is said to be a sacred emblem to the Gordons : it is an abiding witness to the fact that Highlanders are the same to-day as they were when history was first able to take accurate note of them. Perhaps Piper Findlater's pipe will also become a worshipful relic.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 93, Farringdon Road, London.

THE HONOURS' LIST.

THE following is the full tert of the Honours list :—

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Highness Maharaja Lokindra Bhawani Singh Bahadur, of Datia in Central India.

The Honourable Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, C. S. I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

John Frederick Price, Esquire, C. S. I., Indian Civil Service (Retired), lately Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

The Honourable Mr. Henry Evan Murchison James, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner in Sind, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. James Knox Spence, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. Michael Finucane, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Department, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. Charles William Odling, M.I.C.E., M.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, of the Bara Banki District of Oudh.

James Austin Bourdillon, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Patna Division of Bengal.

Alexander Walmesley Cruickshank, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Commissioner of the Allahabad Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Thomas William Holderness, Esquire, India Civil Service, lately Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine).

David Norton, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Meiktila Division of Burma.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Benares.

His Highness Sir Sher Mohammad Khan, K. C. I. E., Diwan of Palanpur.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

The Honourable Baba Kham Singh Bedi, C. I. E., of Kallar in the Rawalpindi District of the Punjab, a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George King, C. I. E., M.B., F.R.S., Indian Medical Service, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and Director of the Botanical Survey of India.

Arthur Wilson, Esquire, Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Charles Stewart Crole, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

The Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtiya Shah, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Raja Balwant Singh, of Awa in the Etah District of the North-Western Provinces.

Benjamin Robertson, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces.

Duncan James Macpherson, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of the Champaran District of Bengal.

John Campbell Arbuthnott, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam.

Robert Warrand Carlyle, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of the Darbhanga District of Bengal.

Henry Cecil Ferard, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of the Banda District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Captain John Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, lately in Bundelkhand.

Robert Batson Joyner, Esquire, M. I. C. E., Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department, Central Division, Bombay Presidency.

Charles George Palmer, Esquire, M. I. C. E., Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel John Thomson, Indian Medical Service, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendant-General of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Parkes Masson, V.D., Commanding, Administrative Battalion and 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Joint Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Committe of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Surgeon-Major Frederick Fitzgerald MacCartie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, Government Advocate, of Nagpore in the Central Provinces.

Virchand Dipchand, of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.—Captain William Edwin Browne, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Elias Beer, Commandant.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.—Major Arthur Sellon Cowdell.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Allen Mellers Anscomb.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, C. I. E., of Sonbursa, Bhagalpur, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Raja Barsing Deo Bahadur, of Samathar, in Central India, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Raja Gour Chunder Man Sing Hari Chandan Murdraj Bhramorbor Roy, of Parikood, Puri, in the Bengal Presidency.

Raja Boidyo Nath Pundit, of Dapan, Cuttack, in the Bengal Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction upon—

Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, Feudatory Chief of Khairagarh in the Central Provinces,

Raja Shiam Sinha, of Tajpur, in the Bijnor District in the North Western Provinces.

Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, of the Partabgarh District in Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Bahadur Haji Shaban Ali Khan, of Salempur, in the Lucknow District.

Rai Thakurai Bhagavat Dayal Singh Bahadur, Zamindar of Chainpur, Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Thakur Raghnath Chand, Chief of Mailog, Simla Hill States, the title of Rana as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rani as a personal distinction upon—

Sarawanju, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Lutchman Singh, Jagirdar of Jigni, in Central India.

Thakurani Makhan Kumari, of Lachmipur, Bhagalpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Mussamat Kosobati, Kumari, of Hendue, Santhal Parganas, in the Bengal Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Haji Ghulam Rassool Sahib, Madras.

Maulvi Vilayat Hosain, Calcutta Madrassa.

Maulvi Mirza Ashraf Ali, Professor of Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry Peruvalanathan Ranga Chariar, retired Sanskrit Pandit, Kumbakonam College, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Lakshmi Kumara Shatakopa Chariar, Court Pandit, Cochin.

Babu Nilmani Mukerjea, Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Pandit Subramanya Shastri, of Benares.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry Rao Bahadur Venbukan Krishnama Chariyar, Registrar of Books, Madras.

Dewan Jowahir Mal, Honorary Magistrate of Bhera in the Shahpur District in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sayad Ibrahim Ali, Wazir of the Bahawalpur State.

Humayun Beg, Wazir of Hunza.

Mir Samandar Khan, Lehri, of Baluchistan.

Mir Dauran Khan, Kurd, of Baluchistan.

Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah.

Kurimanil Valliamania Chey Kutti, Inspector of Police, in the Madras Presidency.

Abdul Karim Khan Sahib, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency.

Maneckji Kharsidji Nariman, Chief Superintendent in the Revenue Department, and Officiating Assistant Secretary in the Bombay Secretariat.

Faian ji Hormusji Dadachanji, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Daudbhai Musabhai, a resident of Bombay.

Maulvi Abdul Majid, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Rangpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Nazar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector of Banda in the North-Western Provinces.

Saiyid Muhammad Mustafa, Deputy Collector of Allahabad.

Sheikh Abdul Hak, Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.

Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, retired Deputy Collector of Allahabad

Muhammad Hamid Bakhsh, of Budaun in the North-Western Provinces.

Mir Bunyad Hasan, of Bara Banki in Oudh.

Haji Hafiz Muhammad Ruhullah Khan, of Etawah in the North-Western Provinces.

Kazi Alimuridin, Tahsildar of Murwara in the Jubbulpur District in the Central Provinces.

Bezonji Dadabhai, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Raza Hussein, Superintendent of Baoni in Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry Pandarangi Kodanda Rao Pantulu, Huzur Nheristadar, Vizagapatam.

M. R. Ry Buddhavarapu Narayanamurthi Pantulu, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Kannanur Narayana Aiyar, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Padakandla Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar Alur, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Pananjeri Calappa Ananta Charlu, Public Prosecutor, Bellary, in the Madras Presidency.

Thakur Lakhan Singh, of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Bapu Rao Dada, Pleader of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Rajaram Dixit, of Nagpur in the Central Provinces

Ram Krishna Abaji (alias Nana Bhaya Sahib), Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Gwalior State.

Shamli Pershad, Jagirdar of Gaurihar, in Central India.

Janki Pershad, Kamdar of Dattia, in Central India.

Lal Partab Singh, Assistant Dewan of Rewa, in Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Gurpuri Singh, Zamindar of Harrwat in Bhagalpur in the Bengal Presidency.

Ghellabhai Haridas, a resident of Bombay.

Babu Chandra Nath Mithra, late Superintendent of the Government Educational Press, Punjab.

Babu Ram Nath Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gaya in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Harbhaksh Mumshi, Zamindar of Sherpore, Bogra, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mahindra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate in the Bengal Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Raj Mohun Banerjea, Civil Medical Officer of Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Kader Prasanna Lshiry, Zamindar of Kasimpur, Rajshahi, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Gopal Hari Mullick, District Superintendent of Police Bogra, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Krishna Bakhsh Rai, Zamindar of the Deogan Estate, Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Rash Behary Dass, Civil Hospital Assistant in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Rana Bundhu Chatterjea, Landholder, Bankura, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, Zamindar of Dalal Bazar, Noakhali, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Luchmi Prasad Singh, of Sakarpara, Monghyr, in the Bengal Presidency.

Kunwar Permanand, Government Pleader, Allahabad.

Lala Govind Jas, Merchant and Banker of Hardwar in the North-Western Provinces.

Bipin Bihari Chakravarti, District Engineer, Bara Banki in Oudh.

Rai Sohan Lal, District Engineer, Agra.

Pandit Jawahir Lal, Deputy Collector, Jalaun, in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Sadeshwari Pershad Narain Singh, of Salempur, Gorakhpur District in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Madho Ram, Banker and Member of the Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

Nobin Chandra Chakravarti, Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

Rajendra Nath Choudhry, Assistant-Surgeon of Hamirpur in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Jwala Pershad, of Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.

Jwala Pershad, Government Pleader, and Honorary Secretary of the Municipal Board, Farukhabad, in the North-Western Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Barat, of Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces.

Lala Onkar Das, of Seoni in the Central Provinces.

Pandit Lakhmichand, Pleader of Damoh in the Central Provinces.

Dadu Gulab Singh, of Seoni in the Central Provinces.

Pande Hanuman Parshad, of Bijeraghogarh in the Jubbulpur District in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Baimukand, Superintendent of Irrigation Works in the Gwalior State.

Gopal Ram, First Assistant to the Director of Land Records in the Gwalior State.

Jugal Kishore, Second Assistant to the Director of Land Records in the Gwalior State.

Nizam Nau Nahal Singh, of Ajaigarh in Central India.

Lala Bansi Dhar, of the Alipura State in Central India.

Munshi Devi Pershad, Magistrate of Rewa in Central India.

Babu Ganga Pershad, State Engineer of Rewa in Central India.

Babu Lal Behari Lal, of Sutna in Central India.

Munshi Radhe Lal, Dewan of the Nagode State in Central India.

Chobey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of Pahra in Central India.

Babu Madhab Chandra Bardalai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bhai Arjan Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Ghulam Mohideen Saiyad Abdul Guffur Sahib, Deputy Tahsildar, Perambalur, in the Madras Presidency.

Chaudri Ghulam Rasul, Honorary Magistrate, Sialkot District in the Punjab.

Hakim Zahiruddin, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi.

Kazi Ghulam Muhammad Hassan, Joint Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Charitable Famine Relief Fund Delhi.

Arbab Farid Khan, Commandant of the Hazara Border Military Police.

Munshi Abdool Gaffoor, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

Muhammad Ahfaz-ur-Rahim, Tahsildar of Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces.

Elijah Jacob, a Naib Tahsildar in Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

Amir Khan, Pleader of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Abdur Rahman, Pleader of Rehli in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Malik Wazir Muhammad Khan, Kasi, of Baluchistan.

Saiyid Mir Shames Shah, Political Adviser to his Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Malik Abdul Majid Khan Bazai of Baluchistan

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Amodar Vijayarangam Mudliar, a resident of Poona.

Dinkar Laximon Gadgil, Vice-President of the Ashni Municipality in the district of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency.

Anand Rao, Tahsildar of Umrar in the Nagpur District

Lala Bala Pershad, Kamdar of Jigni in Central India

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Gosain Het Nand Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan District, in the Punjab.

Lala Salig Ram, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

Lala Lachman Das, Popial, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Lala Sahib Ditta, Dhingra, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

Lala Ram Sukh Das, of Sirsa in the Punjab.

Babu Hira Singh, Superintendent of the Central Jail in Bikaner, Rajputana.

Babu Bonomally Chuckerbutty, Superintendent of the Toshakhana of the Government of India.

Assanand, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

Jujal Kishore, District Engineer of Hardoi in Oudh.

Hari Krishan Pant, District Surveyor of Unao in Oudh.

Baij Nath Sahay, District Surveyor of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Debi Pershad, of Allahabad.

Thakur Durga Singh, of Bara Banki in Oudh.

Seth Kapurchand, of Raipur in the Central Provinces.

Lala Prayag Das, Officiating Assistant Engineer, in the Central Provinces.

Lachmi Parshad, Honorary Secretary to the Harda Municipality in the Hoshangabad District, in the Central Provinces.

Bhanudas Naidu, Honorary Magistrate of Kampti in the Central Provinces.

Ganga Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, in the Central Provinces.

Pitambar Kurmi, Malguzar of Bhimbhori in the Raipur District, in the Central Provinces.

Dewan Jamiat Rai, Officiating Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, Baluchistan.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung sbwe Salwe ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung An, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bassein.

Kansi, Latawng of Kansi.

Maung Tha No, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officer, Ma-ubin.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Myat Tha Gyaw, Myook, Mogaung, Myitkyina District.

Maung Tun Min, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bassein District.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung On Thi, Myook and Township Officer, Mahlaing, Meiktila District.

Maung Tha Aung, Myook and Township Officer, Meiktila.

Maung Tin (3) Myook and Township Officer Pagan.

THE ELEVENTH SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE following are the Resolutions adopted at the above Conference last week :—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

I. That in the opinion of this Conference, no permanent improvement of our

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 8,200 CASES RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL, REFINED UNDER 150 DEGREES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Meyjee Vullubdas & Co., and on account and risk of all whom it may concern,

8,200 cases Russian Kerosine oil, Colander Chap 125 degrees.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above cases will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and delivery to be taken alongside the steamer Urania.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS WITHOUT RESERVE.

A good opportunity to secure First-Class Horses at a cheap sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Tullock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thoroughbred pairs untried, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken, mare-kept, and also two good race horses, &c.

1 Brown gelding, 6 years, 16 hands.
2 Do. do. 6 years, 15-2 hands.
3 Grey do. 6 years, 16 hands } Pair.
4 Do. do. 6 years, 16 hands }
5 Do. mare, 5 years, 15 hands, broken to harness.
6 Bay mare, 4 years, 15-1 hands.
7 Brown mare, 5 years, 15-2 hands.
8 Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 16 hands.
9 Bay mare, 4 years, 15 hands.
10 Brown gelding, 4 years, 15 hands.
11 Bay mare, 6 years, 15-2 hands.
12 Brown gelding native, aged, 16 hands, winner of many races.
13 Grey gelding native, aged, 16 hands, winner of many races.
14 Bay gelding, 4 years, not hands.
15 Bay gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, broken to saddle.
16 Bay mare, 6 years, 15-2 hands, broken to harness.
17 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-3 hands, broken to saddle.
18 Bay gelding, 5 years, 15-3 hands.
19 Bay gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, broken to saddle.
20 Black mare, 4 years, 15-3 hands.
21 Bay gelding, aged, 15-3, hands, broken to saddle.
22 Beggar boy, a great jumper.
23 Black gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, broken to S. and harness.
24 Creamy mare, 3 years, 14-1 hands, broken to S. & harness.
25 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-3 hands, broken to S. and harness.

The horses will be driven and ridden at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST AND PIECE-GOODS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

Under instruction from the Assistant Port Officer Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Backbay Pier, Mody Bay, on account of the concerned—

About 22 bales each about 500 lbs. twist.
" 2 do. each about 50 lbs. grey shirtings, &c.,
damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH TOBBACO & CIGARRETTES DAMAGED BY FIRE & WATER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNEITT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, next to Mr. D. B. Dinshaw's Art Gallery, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

A large lot of rich tobacco and cigarrette loose and in bales damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON FOUNDRY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Morland Road, Old Race Course, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Tyebally Jafferjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jeenabhoy Karumchand, all the engines, boilers, lathes, grinding stone, furnaces, crane, iron tanks, shafting, corrugated iron shed and other machinery, formerly belonging to the said mortgagor, who used to carry on business as a Cast Iron Foundry and Mechanical Shopkeeper, at Morland Road, ex Old Race Course.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA BAZAR STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNEITT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sheriba Venkat, a bankrupt insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Elsetie Sheriba and the said Sheriba Venkat, the following property :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,854 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 3224, new No. 10032, old Survey No. 2148 and new Survey No. 6256, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed formerly under No. 47 and now under Ward E No. 1020 and street Nos. 78, 80, 82, 84, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Camatipura Bazaar Street, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by Camatipura 7th Street, and on or towards the south by a public passage and Masjid, and which said piece of land, messuage, building, and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors or any one of them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece-goods :—

Also a lot of brass standard telescopic lamps, piano lamps, parts of serving machines,

1 pair of large size pier glasses.
1 ice cream machine.
1 ice machine.
1 syrup filling machine,
1 electric dynamo.
2 hydraulic pressure gauge up to 6000 lbs.
2 vamam gauge.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay waler gelding 15-2 7 years thoroughly trained charger and very quiet actioned sound.
1 black waler gelding 15-3 6 years old, broken to saddle.
1 gentleman's high grade bycicle fitted with patent dunlop water pneumatic tropical tyres complete with accessories.
1 lady's high grade bycicle fitted with patent dunlop watch pneumatic tropical tyres complete with accessories.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel opposite the R. M. and C. L. railway Parel Station, a good and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate American organ with 14 stops, nearly new, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate marble clock striking hours and half hours, Persian and Benares carpets, a large size cooking stove with boiler, Hink's and Bitmer's table and hanging kerosine lamps, engravings and pictures, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of H. HOWIE, Esq. Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction, in the Tent, Esplanade, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," in very good order, hands me China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong built victoria with a powerful grey, flea-bitten horse, and harness etc., the property of JAMES FERGUSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Thuker Morarjee Hurridas and on account of Sir. Hajee Ebram Arab—

50 bales gunny bags No. 1 3/8 by 26½ Hastings Mill, November shipment arrived from Calcutta, per s. s. "Nadir."

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.

10 bales grey dhooties.
A few pieces grey country tent or sail cloth.
1 case bedford cords.
2 bales grey shirtings 8lbs.
3 bales grey shirtings 9 lbs.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING 2,275 CWTS RED LINSEED KHANDESHI JARI,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1898, at 3 p.m., Messrs. JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dongry Old Jail, South Jail road, Narsingpura Godown of Mr. Ebjee Commarsey, by order of Mr. Ebjee Oomersey, and on account and at the risk of the first auction purchaser, Mr. Rentoola Kaderbhoy.

About 2,275 cwt Red Linseed Khandeshi Jari, being the remaining portion of 2,500 cwt Linseed purchased at public auction of the 14th December, 1897, and since not taken delivery of by the above purchaser.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem		
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.,	6	0
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is two or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS ; and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE
APOLLO HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE
IN THE
COOKROOM STAFF,
AN
EXPERIENCED "CHEF"
HAS BEEN ENGAGED,
All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,
The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER
ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
THE COOLEST ROOMS
AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.
PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams.
About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL OR WALKESHWAR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Bhicajee, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,387 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 310 and 672, new Nos 2296 and 3029, old survey No. 13, new Survey No. 2-7291, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D., Nos 2510 2511 and 2510 (2), Street Nos. 1 and 2 and 1 A, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Mancherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, on the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigaumwalla, on the north by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road aforesaid, and on the south by the sea-beach, lying on the south coast side of the Malabar point Road, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jonangir and Seervai, the Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND SAMPLE TOYS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Duke and Sons Soda Factory, the following :—

About 20 cases of fancy goods also leather and plush goods, fancy glass table ornaments, bronze and China ware, etc.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tarceo Road, close to the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture including a suite of drawing-room furniture, lined silk tapestry, glass aquarium with gold fishes, velvet and Persian carpets, bamboo furniture, hand and foot sewing machines, rich table ornaments, lamps, choice plants, &c., the property of HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE COLOMBOWALLA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PEERKHAN PATHAN STREET, ON THE BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Govind Dajee Pathuck, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house or range standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bellasis Junction Road, fronting on the west side of Peerkhan Pathan Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 184 and one-sixth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 3631-3632 and street Nos. 55-57-59 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Peerkhan Pathan Street, on the north by the vacant ground of the fazendar, and on the south by the house of Esmaljee Jeevakhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TALEWADY, NEAR VITHALWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Joshi Damoder Anandjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage and dwelling-house with privies thereto attached, and passage for the access thereto, as standing thereon, situate at or near Vithalwady, in the cart called Talewady, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 638 and new survey No 7,1462, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the property of soondersa Bhugwantrao, on the west by the boundary wall of the property of Motee Ragunath, on the north by the joint gully, and beyond that by the property of Pandass Vurjidass and partly by the public passage, and on the south by the Talewady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

THE Liverpool Cotton and the Manchester Markets remained closed yesterday for the holidays : but the London Stock Exchange re-opened ; and Reuter's closing quotations for Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were still 113¾ and 1/7, respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were also unchanged at £62 3-8. The price of Bar Silver was ⅛ lower, at 26 3-8d. per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 103 1-4 ; Paris Exchange on London having been a shade lower, at fcs. 25·23 1-2.

No fresh quotations for Cotton have come to hand from New York under last evening's date, and were presumably unchanged, nor were the Receipts at the U. S. Ports wired ; but the rate for Bar Silver was ¼ cent. lower, at 57 1-4 cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent. higher, at 4'84 7-8 dollars.

Locally, there has been a good deal doing to-day in Cotton, the sales of which have amounted to 2,350 bales in the aggregate, of which Exporters have taken 1,250, consisting of 500 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 136 to Rs. 149, according to quality ; 250 Bhussaul, at Rs. 151½ ; 400 Khangaum, at Rs. 160½, and 100 Akola, at Rs. 155 ; the balance of 1,100 bales bought by the Mills being made up of Oomra descriptions and Bengal on the basis of previous rates.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There is little doing in these markets ; and prices generally are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	10,889	bales.
Wheat	2,572	cwts.
Linseed	3,152	"
Rapeseed	1,416	"
Gingellyseed	15,628	"
Poppyseed	1,055	"
Groundnuts	834	"
Castorseed	2,419	"
Rice	2,077	"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,03,480
" " Branches	Inc.	"	3,50,509
Other "	Inc.	"	43,22,085
Government Securities	Inc.	"	66,133
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	14,07,506
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	1,43,051
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	9,467
Cash	Inc.	"	35,40,533

A business week, curtailed by the New Year holidays into three days is covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day and was marked by an increasing demand for monetary accommodation which caused the Bank to further raise its rates by one per cent. ; but the present figures, as given above, show a return of some 43¾ lakhs to the coffers of the Bank under the item of Private Deposits ; and an addition of 35 1-2 lakhs to the Cash Balance, compared with a reduction of 70 lakhs in the broken week preceding. A trifling decrease took place last week in Bills Discounted ; but a considerable addition to Loans is disclosed by the present Return, the net falling off in the trade demand being now represented by 30¼ lakhs against an increase of 53 lakhs in the previous Statement. There was an increase of 5¼ lakhs in the aggregate, in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former there was no enquiry ; and for ready Bills Banks were unwilling buyers at the opening quotation, a little having been reported at 1s. 3 31-32d., then at 1s 3½d., and at the close, ready rates were firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Prcs do.	1/99	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 96 for 3½ per cents for Cash, and 95 11-16 for the Settlement; the February account being quoted at 96 1-8 ; with Threes, nominal.

SHARES re-opened to-day with a weak feeling, prices showing a downward tendency.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 3.

2½ per cent. Consols	113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	26 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamers Caledonia and Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

Orient line mail steamer Lusitania, from Suez arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Meduza, from Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay, via Karachi, on the 3rd instant morning, and is expected to arrive on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Transvaal lines now working well.
Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Grenada Trinidad restored.
Telegrams to Australia are subject to considerable delay owing to interruption Roebuck Bay Cable.
Telegrams for Curacao and Venezuela are now forwarded by express, and are subject to a delay of six hours.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	31	5	6 p.m.	94	3
Teheran	4	1	13 p.m.	1	45
Suez	4	2	50 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 4th January 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	..	5
" Karachi	..	23	..	1
" Madras	..	15	..	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,100	15,500	30	17,630
Or per mile of Railway	15	110	...	125
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	82,965	2,63,089	2,518	3,48,572
Total for 24 weeks...	85,065	2,78,589	2,548	3,66,202
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,878	14,348	42	18,266
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	102	..	130
Total to corresponding date do.	89,428	2,88,676	3,823	3,81,932

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 836
Diso. to date ..... " 15,730

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTON—December 31, at Amritsar, the wife of H. P. Johnston, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

MASON—December 30, at Agra, the wife of the Rev C. A. Mason, Chaplain of Agra, of a son.

YOUNG—December 31, at Mian Mir, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. W. L. Young, Bengal Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEYTS—CAMERON—December 21, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, by the Revd G. E. Nicolls, William George Beyts, Surgeon-Captain, Army Medical Staff, to France, third daughter of the late Donald Cameron, Esq., of Northlick, Inverness, N. B.

CONDON—TREGEAR—December 29, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev. W. F. Thompson, M. A., Surgeon-Captain Edgar Hunt Condon, M. B. & A. M. S., second son of Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Condon, M. D. (Retired Lt.-), to Florence Gertrude, only daughter of Major-General V. W. Tregear, C. B, Indian Army.

DEATH.

WILSON—December 7, at Sambhar, Rajputana, Arthur Bruce Wilson, fourth son of A. S. Wilson, of the Legislative Department, India, aged 22 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CITIZEN.—As you have not enclosed your name and address we are unable to publish your letter.

W.—The subject of the Persian Professorship will be dealt with by the University authorities. It is not necessary to discuss it in the public press.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898.

SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES was one of the gifted and irrepressible Empire-builders of which the British Isles have been so prolific. His life, already written by his widow, Lady Raffles, left much to be desired, and Mr. Demetrius Boulger has done a public service in giving to the world a biography worthy of the self-made and indomitable man who gave Java to the British Empire for a period of six years, and would have given a new Island Empire to his country if his ideas and plans had been adopted. This Life of Sir Stamford Raffles is published by Marshall and Son, London. Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles was the son of Benjamin Raffles, the captain of a merchant vessel trading to the West Indies. He was born on boardship, off the Island of Jamaica, in 1781. At the age of fourteen, he was taken from school, his family having fallen into difficulties, and obtained occasional employment in the Secretary's Office in the East India Company in London. When he was made junior clerk in the following year, his salary was fifty pounds, with which he helped his parents. Their penury was so great that his mother remonstrated with him for extravagance in lighting a candle to study at night. He worked early and late at the office, and before and after office hours he learned French and other subjects, eventually of great service to him. His intelligence and capacity for work attracted attention. He desired to be transferred to India in the hope of being able to succour his family, and when he was twenty-four years of age, he was selected to be one of a new establishment sent out to Penang in the year 1805, to reorganise that Settlement. His salary was fifteen hundred a year, and carried with it the rank of a junior merchant in the Honorable Company's Service. Mr. Ramsay, the Secretary in whose office he had served, while recommending young Raffles for the post, told the Chairman of the Company that he was so useful in the department that "his going would be like the loss of a limb to him." Before he set out, a tall, handsome lady, with flashing Italian eyes, came to the Secretary's office with a petition. She was the widow of Dr. J. C. Fancourt, who had died in Madras, and her errand was to procure a grant from the Clive Fund. Raffles took her petition and obtained for her in the usual course a pension of one and threepence per diem and a donation of twenty pounds. He was a young man going out friendless to a remote country, and as he expressed it afterwards, "When I was about to quit all other ties and affections, it was natural I should secure one bosom friend, one companion on my journey who would soothe the adverse blasts of misfortune and gladden the sunshine of prosperity." He married Mrs. Olivia Fancourt, whose maiden name was Devenish, an Irish lady, to whom Moore was erroneously supposed to have indited some of his earlier odes. For nine years she was the devoted and helpful wife of Raffles. After her death, a certain General Gillespie, who was at loggerheads with the Governor, made the dastardly allegation that Raffles owed his first appointment and his subsequent success to his marriage with the discarded mistress of Mr. Ramsay, who, as a matter of fact, had never seen her, either before or after her marriage. When Sir Stamford Raffles heard of this cruel calumny, he wrote an indignant vindication of his wife, then dead. The second Lady Raffles thought fit to suppress all mention of this vindication in her Life, and therefore it has become necessary for Mr. Boulger to set the facts in their true light.

On his voyage to Penang, which lasted four months, Raffles was the only man on board the Indiaman who set himself to learn the Malay language. When he arrived, the Government interpreter was found to know so little Malayese, that he depended on Malays for his official translations. Raffles was therefore requested to add the duties of Official Translator to his other functions. In a year his salary was raised to two thousand pounds, with the rank of senior merchant. He made himself acquainted with everything that was passing in the Malayan peninsula, and in a state paper recommended that the policy pursued by the Company of reducing the Malacca territory to ruin in order to promote the prosperity of Penang, should be abandoned, and the larger territory developed. This and other communications of similar stamp attracted the notice of Lord Minto, who had come out to India with strict injunctions from the Government not to undertake any adventure in Java or the Eastern seas. In Lord Wellesley's time, his brother, Sir Arthur Wellesley, had been designated to the command of an expedition for the conquest of Java. The Mahratta troubles caused that project to be laid aside. Raffles paid particular attention to the condition of things in Java, which after the annexation of Holland by Napoleon, had become a French colony. General Daendels, an energetic Franco-Dutch officer, was organising the defence of the island and was believed to have thirty thousand men, including native levies, under his command. A British squadron, which was sent to plunder the Malacca Islands, made an easy conquest of them. Lord Minto declined to take them over and add them to the Company's territories. The Admiral was afraid to commit himself by establishing the royal authority without orders. Lord Minto advised him to nominate Raffles governor of the Islands, if he would accept the post, and take the chance of their being ultimately annexed. Raffles hesitated to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. He proceeded to Calcutta, where he found that someone else had been designated to the governorship of the Malaccas, and that a British force was about to attack Reunion and the Mauritius. When talking over those matters with Lord Minto, Raffles said that there were other islands of much greater value, and instanced Java : "At the mention of Java, his Lordship cast a look of such scrutiny, anticipation, and kindness upon me that I shall never forget. 'Yes,' said he, 'Java is an interesting island. I shall be happy to receive any information you can give me concerning it.'" Raffles did not know that Lord Minto had from the first made up his mind, notwithstanding the orders of Government, to occupy Java on the first opportunity. He placed all his views and all his plans before the Governor-General, never supposing for a moment that if they were carried out he should be entrusted with the administration of the Island. All the authorities were against the expedition. "Lord Minto alone stood firm and placed his entire and unreserved reliance on the opinion I had given him on the subject." On the 4th August, 1811, a fleet of ninety vessels arrived off the coast of Java, Lord Minto himself, to the surprise of everyone, accompanying it. As Raffles had predicted, General Daendels had not received the reinforcements he expected from France, and in the first battle he was defeated. Before he had time to rally the Native Princes to his cause, the British fleet took possession of the ports, and Daendels was compelled to surrender. In October, Raffles was appointed Governor of Java and held that post for nearly five years, when he became Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen in Sumatra. In Java, his administrative energy effected a complete revolution in the tyrannical methods by which the Dutch had oppressed the population, compelling them to sell their produce to Government officers at unremunerative prices, and exacting forced labour in the harshest form. He entered into treaties on a footing of equality with the Native Princes, and enlisted their support in carrying out his plans of reform. Lord Minto had entrusted him with the fullest authority, giving him the right to overrule his council should occasion arise. The reforms were not welcome to those who had profited by the old abuses. General Gillespie, who had built a country house and formed a large plantation with forced labour, was very indignant at the abolition of the corvee, and placed himself at the head of the malcontents. He transmitted all sorts of accusations against the Governor to Calcutta and to London. Lord Hastings, who succeeded Lord Minto, gave credence to these libels, though when he heard Raffles personally, he changed his opinion and became his fast friend and warm supporter. To Raffles' intense disappointment, Java was restored to Holland, the restitution of the territories in the Eastern Archipelago being decided upon at the Congress of Vienna, Great Britain retaining the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon.

As Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen, Sir Stamford had the misfortune to run counter to the traditions and wishes of the Honourable Company. For many long years, Bencoolen had cost the Company a hundred thousand pounds per annum, only returning small consignments of pepper, wholly disproportionate to the outlay. Raffles made up his mind that the whole system was mistaken and indefensible. Slavery was not only permitted, but encouraged, the Company itself owning many slaves. The cultivators were compelled, in the Dutch fashion, to grow pepper and to sell it at a low price to the Company. Raffles issued an order liberating all slaves, and announced to the population that they were free to grow pepper or any other product or not, and to sell it at a fair price. He also put an end to the cock-fighting farms and gambling saloons, from licensing which the Company derived a considerable revenue. The Board in London strongly censured these acts of authority, which were held to show that the Lieutenant-Governor had disposed prematurely of property that belonged to the Company. Slavery had been abolished in Java in the same self-reliant fashion. Doubtless Raffles would have justified his procedure by reference to the Act of Parliament which in 1813 declared the holding of slaves to be a felony, and to the oft-repeated declarations of the Company that slavery was abhorrent to it. It would, however, have been more prudent if he had not taken such declarations too literally. Outside these questions of internal reform, Raffles gave evidence of his capacity and foresight by impressing on the Company the vital necessity of obtaining at Singapore a port which would secure free access for British trade to China and Japan. The Dutch, angered doubtless at the loss of the Cape and Ceylon, were doing their best to prevent the British from obtaining any part of the trade of the Archipelago. They entered into treaties with the Native States, securing to themselves the monopoly of trade, and were everywhere representing the British as dangerous people, intent on spoliation and conquest. In 1818, he pointed out that "the Dutch possessed the only passes through which ships must sail into this Archipelago—these Straits of Sunda and of Malacca ; and the British have not now an inch of ground to stand upon between the Cape of Good Hope and China ; nor a single friendly port at which they can water or obtain refreshment." In a state paper drawn up for the information of George Canning, he went much further than this, and even predicted, with remarkable foresight, the establishment of a French Empire in Cochin, China, and Siam. Sad to say, when, having done so much for the Company and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ESTERHAZY COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Court Martial on Count Esterhazy opens on he 10th instant.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UGANDA FORCES.

The British Government have decided on the mmediate reorganization of the Uganda Rifles. The oudanese will be largely replaced by recruits from he East African Protectorate, and possibly from ndia.

Major Ternan returns to Uganda on the 21st, with Major Coles and a number of junior officers nd non-commissioned officers.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

THE MOVEMENT A DEFENSIVE ONE.

The Second Battalion of the Lancashire Regiment nd the First Battalion of the Irish Fusiliers have een ordered to stop *en route* and land in Egypt.

Reuter is authorised to state that the British avement to the front in Egypt is defensive rather han offensive against the Dervishes.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Reuter learns that whatever privilege another ower may obtain from China, Great Britain will emand adequate compensation, and do her utmost o uphold existing rights in China.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN ONTARIO.

Advices from London (Ontario) state that while he successful candidate sat the Municipal election rere addressing a great meeting in the City Hall, a art of the flooring collapsed, and twenty-eight were illed and one hundred injured.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Advices from Yokohama state that the Marquis f Ito is forming a Japanese Cabinet.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Steddart's team against Victoria has made 311 or eight wickets.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with nails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Oceana for Colombo nd Australia at the same time.

THE COST OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The probable extra expenditure likely to be incurred up to 31st December on account of frontier operations had recently been estimated by the Military Department at three hundred and forty-four lakhs. This includes the whole of the initial and terminal expenditure, in addition to the monthly recurring expenditure up to close of the calendar year. The amount is likely to be reduced to 336 lakhs by a saving of eight lakhs in the ordinary expenditure under the head of Chitral, and there may be further savings in other branches available to meet a portion of the extra expenditure. On the other hand, the estimate takes no account of the operations subsequent to 31st December, it being of course impossible to determine what these are likely to cost until it is known how much longer they will last.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN'S FUNERAL.

LAHORE, JAN. 3.

The proclamation parade at Rawalpindi was held on January 1, one hour earlier than had been intended. The troops paraded in khaki in order to be ready for the funeral of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C., which took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was an impressive ceremony and was very largely attended. The body was taken from the orderly room of the Royal Irish Regiment to the cemetery on a gun-carriage, troops present being the 4th Dragoon Guards, a battery of Field Artillery, the Somersetshire Light Infantry, and the Royal Irish Regiment. The coffin was carried to the grave by six officers of the Royal Irish. The service was taken by the Rev. Chaplain Sanford and Shepherd of Rawalpindi. Among the pall-bearers were Generals Sir William Lockhart, Moorson, and Nicholson. Nearly every officer now present in Rawalpindi was there. At the conclusion of the ceremony the battery fired the customary salutes.

THE PUNJAB COMMAND.

It is practically settled that General Sir Power Palmer succeeds General Sir William Lockhart in command of the army of the Punjab.

THE THANESAR FAIR.

It has been decided that there are not sufficient grounds for stopping the great Thanesar Fair in Karnal, the plague district, but every precaution will be taken to prevent the outbreak of epidemic disease. Pilgrims will not be permitted to occupy houses in the town of Thanesar, and the necessity for this, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," will be abundantly apparent when it is stated that six hundred thousand visitors are expected.

AFFAIRS AT JASK.

ALLAHABAD JAN. 4.

A detachment of Native Infantry is to be sent to Jask to protect the telegraph station there. This will prevent a recurrence of attacks by bands of robbers such as killed Mr. Greaves.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 4.

There were 24 cases and 17 deaths from plague in the City to-day, 2 cases in the Cantonment, 4 cases and one death in the Suburban limits, and 19 cases and 15 deaths in the districts.

SUICIDE BY MR. JOHN LAMPLOW MORRES.

A SAD FATE.

News has been received here of the suicide of Mr. John Lamplow Morres, Assisting Engineer, P. W. Department, who was in charge of Irrigation Canal at Virwadi. Deceased had been suffering considerable mental depression induced by the lonely life he was forced to lead at Virwadi during the three or four years he was there. At the time of famine Mr. Morres was placed in charge of the relief-works at Shetphal, and worked for four months in that place before being retransferred to Virwadi.

During the Christmas week a couple of friends went down to see him, and finding him in a depressed state of mind, and suffering from insomnia, advised him to come to Poona to consult the Civil Surgeon. He did so, but on returning met with a serious accident, when he fell off the platform of the Southern Mahratta train while it was in motion, probably caused by his walking outside. Deceased was quite young, being only 26, and was an able officer.

Mr. Sale, Assistant Collector, held an inquiry, when it transpired that, about 5-30, on Monday morning, he shot himself with a revolver. The body was brought in this evening and will be buried to-morrow morning.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

YET ANOTHER INCIDENT IN THE KHYBER.

MAJOR HICKMAN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

General Hammond's Force had yet another rear-guard action in the Khyber, yesterday, Major Hickman, of the 34th Pioneers, being killed. No other casualties are reported.

Major Hickman's body is being taken to Peshawar to-day.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF TOWERS.

THE BONERS REFUSE TERMS.

General Hammond continued the destruction of Sadda Khel village defences on Sunday. The enemy followed up the rear-guard, but inflicted no loss, the Mountain Battery making excellent practice upon them as they came down from the hills. Several miles of telegraph wire were again carried off in the Pass, and there is a difficulty in repairing it owing to the exhaustion of spare supply.

The Boner Jirgah has sent in to Mardan to say that the tribe is not prepared to accede to Government terms. Heavy rain has been falling; but the weather has now cleared on the Malakhand.

General Blood's Political Assistants accompanying the Boner Expedition will be Mr. Bunbury, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Lieutenant Down, Deputy Commissioner, Mardan.

Some difference of opinion exists as to the nature of resistance likely to be encountered. The Boner wals only number between two and three thousand fighting men. These are of the very finest fighting material, however, and there is no saying to what extent they may be joined by the neighbouring tribes. The country, too, is exceedingly difficult.

A portion of the first Tirah Brigade moves to Ali Mualid to-day, the remainder following to-morrow.

General Lockhart left Rawalpindi for Peshawar yesterday.

THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

LAHORE, JAN. 4.

Colonel Plowden's condition is not so favourable to-day, as pneumonia has not supervened. Lieutenant Rammond, who was dangerously wounded, is progressing favourably, and the other wounded officers and men are doing well.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIGADES.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Jamrud, 3rd January, says:—The 1st Brigade has been ordered from here to Ali Masjid, the 30th Punjab Infantry moving to-morrow. The rest of the brigade follows next day. A race-course is being made near the camp, the stones have been cleared off, and litter is to be laid down. Rain fell here this morning. General Yeatman-Biggs is not so well to-day, indeed his condition is critical.

A Mardan telegram of 2nd January says:—The 1st Brigade of the Malakhand Field Force, consisting of the Royal West Kent Regiment, 20th Punjab Infantry, 10th Field Battery, a squadron of the Bengal Lancers, with the Divisional Head-quarters, has moved to Mardan. A separate column, consisting of the Guides Infantry, and 31st Punjab Infantry, under Colonel Macrae, also moved to a point about two miles from Mardan on the Rutlam Road. The 2nd Brigade, consisting of the Buffs, Highland Light Infantry, 21st Punjab Infantry, No. 7 British Mountain Battery, moved to Katlang to-day. The Koonda Camp is now quite deserted. The weather is cold and looks very much like rain. The force halts on the 3rd instant.

The exact date upon which the Buner expedition will advance from Sanghao, where it is now concentrating, is not yet known. The Bunerwals were given a week's grace, but it is not clear when this will expire. It may be from the day on which the terms of the Government reached them, or from some later date on which they would be able to assemble their jirgah.

Sanghao is twenty miles due north of Mardan. It was the scene of a fight in 1848, when a column under the command of Colonel J. Bradshaw, 60th Rifles, was operating against insurgent villages within the British border. Katlang, to which the 2nd Brigade of the Malakand Field Force moved on Sunday, is about halfway between Mardan and Sanghao. There is a pass immediately above Sanghao leading direct into the Salarzai country, and if the Bunerwals choose to fight, they will make their first stand there.

The news from the Kurram Valley, that the Afridis are assembling a representative jirgah with a view to its proceeding to Bara, there to enter into peace negotiations, has not yet been confirmed from the Peshawar side. Considering the hostile attitude of the Zakka Khel in the Khyber it would appear doubtful if the report is true.—*Pioneer.*

THE DEATH OF SIR H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

The following message has been received from General Symons:—Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was going yesterday from Lundi Kotal to Jamrud. He left Ali Musjid at 12-30 with servants and a Gurkha escort. One mile east of Ali Musjid he left the road and the escort, and rode off alone down the Khyber River Valley by Lalla Chena. It was thought he was only going a little way and would rejoin the escort by a short cut. Captain Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, was following the party, and when informed that Sir H. Havelock-Allan had gone off alone he sent three sowars too look after him, and then went to Fort Maude and sent out ten men of the Khyber Rifles. Captain Shore waited for some time until his sowars rejoined him, but, they had seen nothing. Captain Shore came on to Jamrud and reported to me. I ordered out troops and Khyber Rifles and tried everywhere. His horse was found at last. The body will be sent on to Peshawar with an escort of cavalry. Sir Henry's English servants are here. I am sending them to Peshawar. They say Sir Havelock-Allan was continuously riding off the track and ahead of the escort, so they thought little of his going off this time. He did not say where he was going.

Sir William Lockhart reports that while with him Sir H. Havelock-Allan always kept in the line of march, and never left the protection of the troops. Moreover Sir H. Havelock-Allan repeatedly assured him that he would run no risks. His leaving the Khyber Road Sir William Lockhart says was quite unaccountable, as the road is a metalled one and cannot be mistaken.

As the Royal Irish made a special request the body was taken to Rawalpindi, where his own regiment furnished the funeral.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. Shannon expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Sunday next:—

Arnim, Surg-Major	Hudson, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Ascenaudini, Mr S	King, Mr W C
Bounsall, Miss B	Levitt, Miss
Benjamin, Mr L D	Myers, Miss
Bruxner, Mr H R	McLaughlin, Major
Clifford, Mr P A	Murehouse, Mr and Mrs
Crawford, Mr A G	Martin, Surg-Major
Carr, Miss	Mercer, Mr F
Freeland, Mr and Mrs	Sherin, Mr
Fraser, Rev and Mrs, child and 2 infts	Smith, Mrs A
	Saunders, Mr R P
Grantham, Mr P	Sisen, Mr and Mrs
Grieve, Mr	Todd, Mr J J
Grundy, Mr and Mrs	Toomey, Mr
Gibson, Mr H W	Weston, Mr D
Gooch, Mr, Mrs, child and ayah	Witkowsky, Mrs and child
	Warman, Mr
Harris, Mr A E	

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

FOOTBALL is still being played under unpleasant conditions. The weather on Saturday was again unpropitious, and with the prospect of very little improvement in view it is not difficult to understand the gloomy prognostications that are being indulged in by club managers. To play on heavy grounds and in face of blustering winds and rain is bad enough for those who make the sport; it is worse for those in authority, whose main consideration is the "gate." The professional clubs have had a very good season so far, however, and are probably quite prepared to take the fat with the lean. One or two good home matches, such as each club has in store, will soon average matters. The principle satisfaction probably is that, with the exception of two or three instances in which darkness has intervened, it has been possible to play without interruption. This, at least, is something, in view of previous stoppages by frost and fog. Generally speaking, there was no striking feature about the fixtures of Saturday under either code. There were pretty full programmes, however, and at least one or two striking results.

Oxford beat Cambridge on Dec. 15, in the annual Rugby match by two tries to nothing and thoroughly deserved their victory. Oxford won the toss and left Cambridge to kick off against a bright sun and a fresh breeze. The fine day and the great reputations of the sides had brought a very large crowd to the Queen's Club to see the match, and when Cambridge kicked off the spectators were six deep round the field. The first half of the game was very evenly fought, though the advantage of the wind kept the ball for the greater part in the Cambridge half of the ground; and the chief incidents were a slight accident to the Cambridge forward, Pringle, an Oxford touch down, and failures to kick goals from marks on the part of Barry for Oxford and Campbell for Cambridge. In the second thirty-five minutes, a good pass out went to Stratton, thence to Champain, and along the line of Oxford backs, and ended in a try in the left-hand corner facing the pavilion. Five minutes afterwards an Oxford rush left it in the same place, but the tries in neither case were improved upon. The game ended without further score, and except that Cambridge disappointed the hopes formed of them, it was a good game to watch.

The earliest shock of the season in the League games was the defeat of Aston Villa by Blackburn Rovers. This is as nothing, however, compared with the defeat of Sheffield United on Saturday by Stoke. If everyone had borne in mind that in the match between the clubs at Bramall Lane on September 11 Stoke at one time led by two goals, and were only beaten in the end by four goals to three, the result on Saturday would not have caused so much sensation, but this circumstance most followers of the game had probably forgotten. The facts in their minds, doubtless, were that the United had practically gone through half the season without defeat, and that Stoke were second from bottom of the table, on point only above the unfortunate Notts County. It certainly seemed more likely than not that, despite the three draws the United had played in succession against Derby County, Blackburn Rovers, and Notts Forest, they would enter the new year with a clean sheet, for on recent form there was nothing to justify anticipations of victory on the part of Stoke, particularly as the United's reputation has been largely gained in "away" matches. Stoke, on the other hand, have proved themselves most formidable in home matches, and they bore out their reputation of being one of the most difficult clubs to beat at home by their brilliant display on Saturday. They had really the best of the game throughout, and after leading by a goal to nothing at half-time, seemed likely until the last few minutes to win by two to nothing. The United managed to score one, however, and the pitcher, after going fifteen times to the well, was at last broken. The result does not actually affect the Sheffield club's position at the head of the table, despite Aston Villa's success against Blackburn Rovers, for although the Midlanders have scored an equal number of points they are inferior in goal average, and the Sheffielders have a match in hand.

The match at Aston was probably regarded with as much interest as that at Stoke, for, despite the fact that the Villa have shown improved form of late, it was not forgotten that their first defeat of season, at a time when they seemed likely to carry all before them, was sustained at Ewood Park. Since then the Rovers have fared indifferently, although it is not a bad record to score four goals to one at Preston, to draw with both Sheffield clubs at home, and with Everton away, and to beat Derby County and Preston North End at Ewood Park. Aston Villa, after their initial defeat, seemed to go to pieces for a time, but considerable improvement has been shown of late, and it was quite in accordance with expectations that they won on Saturday. The only remarkable feature of the victory was the fact that, whereas the Rovers won at Ewood Park by four goals to one, the Villa won on Saturday by five to one.

The positions in the League are now as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United	16	8	6	1	33	19	22
Aston Villa	16	10	2	4	42	39	22
Wolverhampton Wanderers	16	8	8	5	29	21	19
Sheffield Wednesday	15	8	2	5	28	17	18
West Bromwich Albion	15	7	4	4	27	23	13
Everton	14	7	3	4	26	22	17
Bolton Wanderers	15	5	1	6	18	18	17
Notts Forest	16	5	5	6	23	21	15
Derby County	16	5	5	6	33	30	15
Sunderland	13	5	3	5	15	19	13
Liverpool	14	5	3	6	24	24	13
Bury	12	4	3	5	16	22	11
Preston North End	17	3	5	9	16	27	11
Blackburn Rovers	14	3	4	7	21	33	10
Stoke	16	4	2	10	17	35	10
Notts County	15	1	5	9	15	25	7

In the Rugby world the question has once again arisen whether the Rugby Union is prepared to sacrifice its interest in the North or to take advantage of the opportunity now offered it at least to retain the support of Lancashire and Yorkshire. It appears to be abundantly clear that unless concessions such as were suggested two or three months ago by Yorkshire are made by the Committee, the Union will not merely lose the active support of many old-time adherents of the game, who have borne an honourable share in the inculcation of amateur principles in districts that, by mere influence of surroundings it may be, have always had at least a sneaking regard for professionalism, but by far the greater proportion of the clubs in Lancashire and Yorkshire still owing allegiance to the Union. Though Yorkshire is taking the lead in endeavouring to influence the mind of the Rugby Union Committee in this matter the two counties are practically at one. The Northern delegates, who met at Leeds on Wednesday to select the North team for the match against the South at Carlisle next Saturday, have undertaken to bring the matter again before the General Committee, and in view of the representations made by the large number of clubs interested in the Yorkshire Senior Competition it is possible the Committee may be disposed to yield to some extent.

The County Championship is making rapid headway. The preliminary rounds having now been practically completed, the Midlands and Devon will meet to decide who shall meet the champions of the North. The results so far have quite borne out our early anticipations. The match to decide the championship in the south-western group was played at Exeter on Saturday between Devonshire vs. Somersetshire before between 9,000 and 10,000 spectators—a record gate for the West of England. The home county was without Hellings, the Welsh international, and Pearce, while on the other side W. Hancock's place was taken by Westcott. Up to the last moment it was uncertain whether S. M. J. Woods would turn out, but the veteran donned the jersey and played a good game. The afternoon was wild and showery, while the previous heavy rains had rendered the ground treacherous. It was not surprising, therefore, that the game was almost entirely a forward one. The Devonian scrummagers early showed superiority, and took the play to the Somerset 25. Here all attempts to handle the ball properly failed, and a touch in goal was all that resulted from Devon's effort. Matters replied to Wood's drop-out, and Forrest and Woodhouse each had a big share in attacking and relieving, but nothing tangible came until Billings got hold and gave Labbett a pass, from which he should have scored, instead of which the ball was fumbled and taken to touch. The throw-out led to scrummaging in front of Somerset's goal, and a penalty kick being awarded Foster just landed a goal, the ball first striking the post. The remainder of the first half was even and forward, Cornish, Ebdon, and Fry being prominent, but there was no more scoring until after the interval. Then Devon went off very strongly, and, after the forwards had rushed Gamlin, Shaw scored an unconverted try. The remainder of the play was much more open. Somerset attacked spasmodically, and nearly scored in the last five minutes. The Devonians, however, defended stubbornly, Taylor being a tower of strength to them, and the result was a win for Devon by a penalty goal and a try to nothing.

Mr. Everard contributes to "Golf" an interesting account of a four-ball match between Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Tait against Kirkaldy and Auchterlonie. The four-ball match is one of the most delightful forms of golf, and is particularly engaging on a fine morning, when the green is clear. It possesses all the sociability of the foursome without its full responsibilities. The large number of halved holes in a close match may be urged against it, for one likes to win a hole occasionally, and in this match at St. Andrews it appears that no less than fifteen were halved in the first round. The professionals did not win a single hole until the first in the second round, when Kirkaldy holed a twelve-yard putt. Possibly the four-ball match is better for second-rate players than those in the first rank, with whom the probabilities seem in favour of a half in par at every hole. Following upon Kirkaldy's twelve-yard putt, Auchterlonie holed one of about fifty yards at the fifth, but at the eighth Mr. Blackwell made matters straight by holing out from the tee—a remarkable series of shots. A great feature of the match was the extraordinary driving of Mr. Blackwell, who on the morning round required a wooden club for his second on four occasions only. This, at St. Andrews, must be remarkable. The amateurs are to be congratulated on winning such a match by five up and four to play.

Mr. Gordon G. Smith has thought it well to attempt to revive the discussion on cheating at golf which had run its course in the columns of the "Daily Mail." Mr. Smith seems to have shifted the ground of the dispute. His contention, which he supports by quotations from Mr. Hutchinson's article in the "Golfing Annal" of 1888-9, appears to be that players with long handicaps are criminally ignorant of the rules, and that, as Mr. Hutchinson says, "they are very little, if at all, removed from cheaters. It may not have been their deliberate intention to take an unjust advantage: still, by sending in their names for a competition, they were intimating their fitness to engage in it by possessing a passable knowledge of the rules of the game." The point is worth making that a player who enters for a competition accepts some responsibility as to his conduct of the game, and he is certainly bound to observe the rules, so far as he knows them, with absolute scrupulousness. But the rules of golf are rather complicated, and it is a misuse of language to describe as a cheat a player, whatever may be his handicap, who makes a mistake. Mr. Hutchinson may have been right in 1888 when he said that many of the "leniently treated gentry" were in the habit of resting their clubs on sand, and even of scraping the sand away from the ball; but it would be ridiculously untrue to make this charge against any considerable section of golfers to-day. Nor is the sense of honour necessarily less acute in a long handicap man than in a scratch player.

A correspondent writes in praise of Formby links. He says: I know of no spot on this earth where the larks sing more blithely—that is, of course, when you are "on" your drive—or where the flowers exhale a sweeter savour, especially when your approach shots spring crisply off the iron and trickle gently up to the hole. Your companion must be carefully chosen. He should not be a "plus" man, nor even a "scratch" man lest he make the match hotter than is pleasant. Let him be, say, a "six" man, or even inclining to seven, and merry withal, and of a cheery habit when not putting well. But unfortunately spring is yet in the far future, and so had you not better come with me at once to Freshfield and play a round? Perhaps you will wonder why the place is called Freshfield, but you will find out the reason the moment you leave the train and breathe the invigorating north-west wind. There are many who say that there is no air like the air of Hoylake, and indeed it is as exhilarating as a draught of dry champagne; but that of Freshfield I have always thought to be of a vintage something more classical, more balmy, more—shall I say?—Cæcuban.

I do not see much need for new patterns of cycle frame to supersede the diamoud frame. It is a curious characteristic of cycling inventors that they seldom appear to ask themselves if the invention is really required or not. Have cyclists been crying out against the diamond frame? Do they find that this design breaks down under small provocation, is unnecessarily complicated, or gives under pressure? By no means. All in all, the diamond frame has proved itself as near perfection as a frame can be; it is little short of marvellous to note how much a fragile 20lb. racer will stand in the way of strain. In the matter of spring frames the same remarks hold good. Are we all crying out for devices that will reduce vibration? By no means. We did once upon a time, but then the pneumatic tyre came and did all that we needed. Once again, are we, to any great extent, crying out against the tyranny of the chain? Many of us have gearcases and are quite unaffected by mud or wet. Unless we really feel a defect in matters mechanical, it is rather superfluous to tell us that we ought to do so.

The annual concert of the Imps Cricket Club, which is composed of members of the staff of the Imperial Institute, was held in South Kensington on Dec. 9. The chair was occupied by Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N., who made an interesting speech. In wishing prosperity to the "Imps Cricket Club," he said that as an old cricketer, he was delighted to be present with them that evening. His days for playing were past, but he still retained the greatest interest in one of the grandest of English games. His recollection of playing went back a goodly number of years, for he had played in nearly every country in the world except Australia. About the first that he remembered was a long time ago on board a "man o' war," when a game was played between the "Starboard Watch" and "Port Watch." They had to run to the "sheet anchor" and back, and the excitement was tremendous. It took five Jack Tars all their time to make balls out of "spun yarn," for when a ball was hit over the bulwarks into the water the man was out, and that was oftener the case than otherwise. One of the most exciting he ever experienced was when he took part in the first match ever played by Englishmen in Japan. It was in 1857. They had gone out on H. M. S. Sanspareil with a large contingent of Royal Marines for the Indian Mutiny, and after landing them safely, proceeded to China. On their way they stopped at Yokohama, where, by the permission of the admiral, they played a cricket match on the swamp outside the town, but only on one condition, that all should go armed, as the country at that period was in a very disturbed state. The match came off, and it was lucky that they had all taken revolvers with them, for they subsequently learned that not more than three-quarters of a mile away a French officer had been cut up. He still lived the game in all sincerity.

The death is announced of the Earl of Ellesmere's famous horse Hampton, which, from all beginnings, attained considerable celebrity on the Turf, and became one of the most successful sires of the day, sharing with Stockwell, Touchstone, and one or two earlier stud-horses the credit of having begotten three Derby winners.

THE Lucknow Race Fund has most sportingly offered a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards buying a cup for the Championship Polo Tournament. It will be seen from our advertisement columns that if sufficient entries of a thoroughly representative character are received before January 25th Tournament will be held at Lucknow during Spring Race Week.

THE KATHIAWAR STATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is proposed to transfer all the first class Native States of Kathiawar to the direct control of the Political Agent, instead of the correspondence going through the Prant officers as hitherto, and to absorb all States below class I. of the Gokilwad Prant into Talawar, thus reducing the present four political divisions of Kathiawar to three.

In order to see whether this is necessary or advisable, we have to recount some particulars of the early management of Kathiawar, when first established.

The Province of Kathiawar was then divided into ten divisions, Sorath, Barda, etc. It was managed by the Assistant Resident at Baroda, but in 1820 an Agency was established with a Political Agent. Another officer, designated Assistant Political Agent, was soon after appointed to help him, and later on, two more were appointed. At this time all general disputes were heard and disposed of by those officials. This arrangement continued until 1863, when Colonel Keating was appointed Agent. He saw room for improvement, and worked energetically to compass it. He defined the power which he proposed to grant to each State in the management of its own affairs, thus preventing constant interference in petty matters and getting rid of unnecessary work.

The province was afterwards made into four divisions, Halar, Talawar, Sorath, and Gokilwad. To each was given an Assistant, and a Deputy Assistant, Political Agent. Special departments were then appointed, viz.:—

(1) Sinada Committee, to settle the boundaries of the different States.

(2) Outlawry Department, to break the power of Baharvatias.

(3) Rajasthanic Court, to hear and dispose of claims of Bhayats and Mul Grassias.

(4) A court of the Judicial Assistant for judicial matters.

The first two of these departments have completed the work assigned to them.

Unless some gross injustice had been done, the complaints of widows and other members of the ruling families, and those of their subjects, amongst themselves, and against States, were not heard. This was done with a view of lessening the multifarious work constantly on the increase, and it is easy to understand why a chance is now deemed necessary. Does it appeal to the good sense of the first class ruling Chiefs, or to their so-called Dewans, that they should sever themselves from the other States, and seek a different arrangement. Is it with the intention of saving expenditure in these states, or to save work in the Agency? Is it because the dignity of the first class States suffers by being grouped with minor States? If this is the reason, they should have expressed their desire when Colonel Walker was in Kathiawar and have sought for alterations in the treaty to that effect. Why raise the question now? As for the first two reasons, they may be dismissed, when the facts are examined into. There will be no saving of money as the States concerned will have to pay for an extra officer with the political Agent on their account. The arrangement will certainly not decrease work, but will increase correspondence, and, besides, land them in legal difficulties, as civil and criminal suits can still only be heard in those divisions where the cause of action arises. If the States are prepared to incur greater expense, they might aim at reform in another direction, namely, to raise the political status of Kathiawar.

With this end in view, I beg to suggest:—

(1) That the Political Agent should be made "Political Commissioner" with an increase of salary befitting his position. Similarly, instead of, as at present, Political Assistants, there should be two "Political Agents," one for the northern and one for the southern division.

(2) That a post of "Administrator-General" under the Political Commissioner be created to to manage States in debt and in minority. His salary and his establishment charges to be paid out of the revenue of those States.

(3) That a personal Political Assistant be appointed to draw up precis from appeals going up to the Government of Bombay.

Some of the able and experienced native Administrators of Kathiawar have expressed themselves in favour of such changes, which, besides raising the status of Kathiawar, will ensure greater efficiency and smoother management in the affairs of Kathiawar.

A TIGRESS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JAN. 2.

ON the evening of New Year's day, General Curteis shot a fine tigress near the turning to Kate's Point. The General had been three days on the look-out for the animal. At noon he got kubber of its whereabouts and went off in pursuit. One shot, and that at a long distance, sufficed. The tigress was hit just below the shoulder, tumbled over, and gave no more trouble. We all went to view the victim this morning, a very handsome beast, beautifully marked, and I could not help wishing her alive in the jungle again. Crowds of Indians and Parsees were round viewing the fallen enemy, while Colonel Wray and Professor Muller photographed the tigress and her slayer. As the sun got stronger, so did the tigress, and I went off at a gallop. We are having a good time up here welcoming in the New Year. As for the old, no one has a good word to say for it. Though at the wind up at the club we sang "Auld Lang Syne," and 1897 was barred out. The bill will be practically deserted in a few days, most of the visitors going down to Bombay for the busy season.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your issue, to bring it to the notice of my friends and acquaintances that it is not I that stand as a candidate for the Municipal Corporation at the ensuing election, but that it is another gentlemen, being one Mr. J. L. Britto. I may also be allowed to state that I have nothing whatsoever to do with an East Indian Association for which the said Mr. J. L. Britto has been collecting subscriptions. As several of my friends have written to me stating that they would reserve some of their votes for me, being led away by the impression that I am one of the candidates for the next election, I deem it my duty both to them and the public to clear this impression.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora Hill, Jan. 4. F. H. DE BRITTO.

GENERAL DAND SHAH KHAN, late Commander-in-Chief, Afghanistan Army, died at the age of 63 years on the 25th ultimo. At the time of the Afghan War Lord Roberts wrote of him as follows:—"Dand Shah behaved most loyally when with me, and afforded me great assistance on several occasions. I hope that all British officers, civil and military, will treat him with respect and consideration, not only on account of his being a friend of mine, but for the assistance he afforded to the British Force in Afghanistan."

THERE was landed at the Thames Ironworks (Limited) Wharf, Dec. 14, the elephant which carried on the Prince of Wales during his tour in India. The animal is over sixty years of age, and is an object of interest to many zoologists, owing to the massive frontal development of its skull. It is believed to be the finest specimen of the race in captivity, and has displayed some most remarkable traits of intelligence. Its enormous tusks are fully four feet in length, and at the end of each a large brass ball, weighing 9lbs, has been fixed, though the animal has never shown any signs of vice, but, on the contrary, has been most affectionate towards its keepers. The animal has been purchased by Lord George Sanger (Limited), and a remarkable instance of feeling was manifested when the huge beast changed owners. It would appear that the same native attendant had been in charge of the elephant ever since the day on which he carried the Prince of Wales and the Governor-General of India. From this fact the native attendants immediately christened the animal "His Royal Highness," a name which he still bears. The native Indian attendant, whose name is Thanyo, was by some mistake discharged when the animal was about to be brought over here. The elephant, however, missing his old friend, refused to touch any food, and was rapidly pining to death, though he did not show any active resentment against those who had charge of him. As soon as Lord George Sanger was made [illegible] of the fact, he immediately gave his agents [illegible] to re-employ Thanyo. From that time [illegible] regained his good usual spirits.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT AT IGATPURI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JAN. 4.

TWELVE months ago when the annual encampment of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was held at Lanowli it seemed doubtful for a day or two whether the officers and men who had foregathered would be able to get back to their work within the limit of time allowed to the Volunteers for the week. A strike of guards had just been organised, and the day after the inspection the Bombay contingent would not have been able to get away had not two of the seven officers in camp—Major Trevethick and Major Gore Brown—discharged for the nonce the comparatively humble though responsible duty of guards of the train. On this occasion there is no labour problem to contend with, and with the accelerated mail service members of the Corps and visitors can return home more expeditiously than ever before. The problem has not been how to get away from the camp but whether it would be held at all. Two or three months ago Igatpuri was suffering from a severe visitation of plague, which swept away 300 of its inhabitants—a large number for so small a place. After the epidemic had abated the officers of the Corps applied for permission to hold the camp at Igatpuri, and in giving their acquiesence both the military and civil authorities put in the important saving clause—"provided there is no plague." Had a single case of the pestilence occurred here after the first outbreak had been stamped out the annual camp must perforce have been abandoned. But the fates were kind both to this charming sanitarium and to the Battalion. The reports from Igatpuri were anxiously scanned, but not a single case of plague was recorded, and hence it was found possible to hold the camp, greatly to the relief of officers and men who immensely enjoy the week under canvas. They may well do so for the air is very bracing after the dust and heat of the plains. It is possible to be out in the sun for several hours at a stretch without feeling its effects, and after sunset it is so cool that a top coat is quite welcome. The thermometer on Sunday night went as low as 42 degrees, and the strong easterly wind that prevailed partially dismantled the large circus tent used as the Volunteers' Mess—this being the second occasion on which this tent has suffered damage at the time of annual appearance. The place has been at the height of its annual gaiety during the last week for when the volunteers come to camp, they in many cases bring their wives and families with them finding accommodation for them among the European and Eurasian railway colony.

The camp will be the twenty-first and must be pronounced as one of the most successful that has been held so far as manifest efficiency in drill is concerned. The number in camp has been surpassed in former years, but what is lost in numbers appears to have been gained in efficiency. Four hundred may seem a poor number out of a total efficient strength of over 1,000, but when it is remembered that railway corps labour under special difficulties in the matter of bringing their men together owing to the exigencies of the railway service, which must go on its usual course, camp or no camps. The officers in camp were: Majors S. Gore Browne, acting commandant, A. King, and H. C. Radford; Capts. E. W. Campion, S. J. Sarjant, E. H. Hart, J. E. Bush (Adjutant), and T. W. Bonner; Lieuts. B. W. O. Thompson, G. K. Webb, Pennock, Marr, Jacob Mackeson, and Hubbard. The catering for the officers was in the hands of Mr. Nanabhoy as it has been since the annual encampment was started. The supplies for the non-commissioned officers and men were provided by Mrs. Connell The sanitary and conservancy arrangements were very satisfactory, water being laid on from the Igatpuri lake. A very convenient new departure has been the post and telegraph office in camp, which now it has been started, is going to be continued.

The Corps has put in a hard week's drill during its encampment, each day having witnessed a round of company and regimental exercises of various kinds, and several short march-outs have taken place. The improvement effected in the corps during the time shows that a week under canvas is worth a great many Saturday afternoon drills at home in pulling the men together and linking them in a spirit of comradeship. On Sunday morning, after a short march, a parade service was held conducted by the Rev. W. J. Kennelly, the regimental chaplain. Nearly one-fourth of the men in camp, however, attended the service in the little Catholic chapel in the station. The bugle band under Sergt Bugler Lang was a new feature this year, and its playing offered a little pleasant variation to the performances of the ordinary regimental band, which albeit did its work with diligence and care. The officers and men, although kept very busy with their dull duties, found time to yield to the charms of music and of terpischore most evenings in the week; a sing-song being held one night and a dance the next. A very pleasant evening was spent in the station on Saturday, when some Bombay amateurs connected with the Orphean Dramatic Club gave a performance of "Crazed." The building was crowded in every part long before the time to commence the play. The actors—Miss Benniston, Mr. A. Wise, and Mr. Greenboam—gave to the residents in this quiet station, as well as to many of the volunteers and their families from other small places, opportunities for witnessing a class of entertainments such as seldom come in their way.

The result of the week's work and of the weeks of dull that had preceded it were put to the test yesterday, when the annual inspection was held by Brigadier-General Ventris who arrived from Bombay at a very early hour in the morning, unaccompanied by a staff officer. He commenced a busy day by critically watching the outpost duty, to which the Corps was set soon after sunrise. The country all around Igatpuri is very suitable for teaching this class of military work, and the Battalion spent a very profitable and enjoyable two or three hours in going across the country for about two miles in outpost work. The General whose thoroughness in inspection made a marked impression, personally inspected evey sentry. After breakfast General Ventris adjudged the various companies who competed for the valuable prizes given for the best company drill. One after another they were examined with minute care, and after an inspection lasting three hours the first prize of Rs. 70 went to K company whose smartness in drill elicited very favourable coment on the part of the guests, civil and military who had by this time arrived in camp. The second prize of Rs. 50 went to A company, and the 3rd was divided between the F and N companies.

A few minutes before four o'clock, the bugle sounded for the full dress inspection, and the fine review ground to which the encampment forms a boundary soon had upon it four hundred men, presenting a smart and soldier-like appearance in their blue u

mand and the Corps advanced in review order and presented arms. The regiment was then formed in hollow square.

General Ventris addressing the corps said he had spent a very pleasant day in their midst, and he would be happy to render a good report of them. They were well dressed, they drilled very cleverly, and they handled their arms smartly. He had been especially pleased with the company competition. Out of thirteen companies, no less than five had entered, and he thought this was very creditable. He was bound to say that he would have been able to pick out of each company eight or ten men who would be in a position to hold their own anywhere. Of course he knew their difficulties and how little practice they could get together, in view of the exigencies of the railway service. On the whole, therefore, the work of the corps that day had been most creditable.

The General then proceeded to disburse the cups and money gifts contained in a very full prize list, giving to such men as had specially distinguished themselves hearty words of encouragement as they received their prizes. The men themselves cheered one after another of their comrades who had done well, as they stepped forward on their names being called. The prize list showed that the average of marks for shooting was higher than usual, and there are other indications that increased efficiency has been obtained in this important department. This is mainly due to two causes—the impetus given to practice by the formation of extra-regimental shooting clubs in connection with the various companies, and the possession of a splendid rifle range (without doubt one of the best in India) at Ghaut Cooper for the headquarter's companies. After the prizes had been distributed General Ventris presented to Sergeant Instructor Harrison the long service and good conduct medal, and long service medals to the following volunteers: Sergt. Bingham, Corpls. Saunders and Richardson, Lance-Corpl. Turner, Volunteers Reed, Santos, Davis, and Sharp.

Major Gore Browne then dismissed the men, who gave hearty cheers for the K Company on having taken the premier honours, for the General, and for the acting Commandant.

PARADE STATE.

Details.	Officers.	Sarjts.	Band and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Present on Parade...	15	23	145	300	287
Absent with leave...	14	29	5	577	625
Total enrolled strength ..	29	52	54	877	1012

The annual officers' guest dinner took place at 8 p.m., and the traditions of the corps for hospitality were fully maintained under the supervision of the Mess President, Capt. Campion. The guests included Brigadier-General Ventris, the Ven'ble Archdeacon W. E. Scott, Mr. Henry Wenden, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Line, Major G. W. Roughton, Captains Pringle, Moss, G. Lund, Lieutenants Holmes, Evans, Parrott, Wilkinson, Lough, Gregory, Palkington, Foster, Messrs. Marston, Graham, Gilbert King, Fenton, A. Garrett, and F. H. Brown.

The officers ball followed and brought to a close a very pleasant and successful week under canvas, from which the volunteers have returned, feeling all the more fit, and entertaining a warmer interest in their comrades and in the attainment of a high state of efficiency by their respective companies.

Subjoined is the prize list :—

DIRECTORS' PRIZES.

	Total Points.	Prizes Rs.
Vol J T Fry, N Co	75	200
Vol E A Radford, L Co	75	100

THE AGENT'S CUP.

Lce-Corpl T Jebb, L Co	45	50
Vol R Belcher, L Co	45	30
Vol J C Collins, F Co	45	20

ACTING ADJUTANT'S CUP.

Vol C S Rebeiro, N Co	60	50
Lce-Sergt R Freeman, H Co	58	30

SANDHURST CUP.

Vol E A Radford, L Co	26a
Sergt C Seymour, F Co	26b
a Forfeits under Rule 4	
b 25 Forfeits Rs, 25	

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Vol C H Lilly white, N Co	37	25
Vol C S Rebeiro, N Co	37	15

CHAMPIONSHIP (AGGREGATE).

Vol C S Rebeiro, N Co	37	174a
Sergt C Seymour, F Co	37	173b
Serjt W Pope, M Co	35	172c
Vol E A Radford, L Co	21	172d

a Gold medal; b forfeits under Rule 4; c 15 forfeits Rs 5; d forfeits under Rule 4

MIDDLETON MEMORIAL CUP.

Vol J L Jaills, B Co	37	Medal
Serjt G Hill, D Co	37	Medal

RUNNI PRACTICE.

Lieut J C D Raper, D Co	30	50
Capt E R Hart, F Co	25	15
Lieut J F Pennock, N Co	23	7-8

SERJEANTS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Serjt C Seymour, F Co	51	Cup
Serjt F A Jones, F Co	43a	
a Forfeits under rule 4.		

COMPANY CHALLENGE CUP.

Lieut H McP Mitchell, L Co	479	Cup
Capt E R Hart, F Co	471a	
a Next in order of march.		

OFFICERS' CUP.

Lieut G R Webb, B Co	69a	
Lieut J F Pennock, N Co	67b	
a 1st cup—valued Rs, 100; 2nd cup—valued Rs, 50.		

INSTRUCTORS' PRIZES.

Sergt-Maj-Inst T E Tuffield, A B and C, Company	48	100
Sergt-Inst W T Pearce, K and N Co...	43	Entries

ADJUTANT'S CUP.

Lce-Sergt T Maynard, D Co	34	50
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, A Co	34	30
Sergt J H Imrie, B Co	34	20

N C OFFICERS REVOLVER MATCH.

Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, A Co	44	30
Sergt Seymour, F Co	42a	
Sergt Ashdown L Co	42	20
a Forfeits under rule 4.		

OFFICERS' REVOLVER MATCH.

Lieut Dangerfield, L Co	45	50
Lieut H S Jacobs, D Co	42	10

SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS' REVOLVER MATCH.

Sergt-Instr H J Goddard, D Co	42	15 } Tie.
Sergt-instr Stevens, L Co	42	15 }

GUARDS' COMPETITION.

K Company 1st Rs 70, A Company 2nd Rs 50, F and N Company (equal) 3rd Rs. 30.

BUGLERS' COMPETITION.

1st Bugler P Murphy, K Co, Rs 20, 2nd Bugler Gillespie, Rs. 15.

COMPANY COMPETITION.

K Co, 1st prize Rs 75, A and N Cos (equal) 2nd Rs 50.

SIGNALLING EXAMINATION HEAD-QUARTER CAMP.

Vol A Allen, N Co, 1st prize Rs 15, A Righton, K, Co 2nd prize Rs. 10.

D COMPANY.

Lce-Corpl A H Burrett, 1st Rs. 15, Vol H Wolby, 2nd Rs. 10.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of bubonic fever and deaths therefrom reported to Government for the last week of 1897 were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	295	225
Poona	190	107
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Surat	101	107
Thana	13	11
Ahmednagar	34	32
Khandesh	10	8
Nasik	93	71
Poona	92	59
Satara	304	295
Sholapur	89	77
Kolaba	12	11
Belgaum	71	65
Karachi	3	1
Native Territories.		
Baroda	45	29
Cutch	25	26
Palanpur	47	31
Janjira	6	9
Akalkot	0	3
Total	1,566	1,243

The mortality in the previous week was 1,530. The total mortality to the end of 1897 is as follows :—

Plague deaths previously reported	56,181
" " week ending Dec. 31...	1,243
Total mortality	57,424

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba, and Fort, Northern	5	3	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	5	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, and Kumbharwada	13	7	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti and Mahaluxmi	6	2	9
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	9	4	30
F Parel and Sion	0	0	5
G Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	30	37
Total	50	51	162
Total plague deaths to date..	14,564	13,039	
Same date last year ..	80	43	224

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 732, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,367, making a total of 3,099 persons. Departures by sea 1,329, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,343, making a total of 3,672 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 1,107 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Segregation Camp, 791 in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 163 in the Naroiwady Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that a case of plague was detected in Cochin Street, Fort, and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Two cases were examined after death, one in the servants' quarters of the Indo-British Institution and the other in the Municipal Chawl, at Paltan Road, but whether they were plague cases or not was not stated by the officer in charge of the district. In the Mandvie ward six plague cases and an equal number of suspicious plague cases and an equal number of suspicious cases were detected from the various localities and removed to hospitals. One death from plague was also recorded in the same district. In C ward (south) three cases of bubonic fever were discovered and sent to hospitals, while six cases of suspicious fever have been kept under observation. The district also recorded two deaths from plague. One case of plague was reported from the same ward (north). In D ward, Drs. Servai and Leon removed a case of plague from house No. 655, Tardeo Road, to the Parsee Fever Hospital, the patient being a Parsee. The E ward—Byculla, Kamatipoora, and Nagpada—recorded five cases of plague and six deaths due to the same disease. In the same ward—Mazagon district, showed two cases of bubonic fever, two of relapsing fever, and one of cholera, and a death from plague. One case was reported from the Parel and Mahim districts, and a death due to the same disease.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, 33 deaths recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 376 patients remaining under treatment.

THE PROTECTION OF MALABAR HILL.

The following Notification has been issued :—

(1) Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers conferred by Government upon the Bombay Plague Committee, and in particular by Notification of Government in the General Department No. 5279-3434 P., dated 29th September 1897, published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I., dated September 30, 1897, at page 1057, Rule 29 of the General local Area, viz :—

Those portions of the Island of Bombay known as Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, and Mahalaksmi, which local area is bounded as follows : on the north and north-west by the sea ; on the east by the Gandevi Road, Tardeo Road, and Mahalakshmi Road.

By virtue of the said Rule 29, plague authorities specially appointed by the Bombay Plague Committee for the purpose are authorised to prevent the passage of suspicious persons and the clothing, baggage, &c., into the local area above defined.

POONA MARWADI PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following further subscriptions have been promised towards the Gujerati and Marwadi Plague Hospital, Poona :—

	Rs.
Subscriptions already published	6,243
Mr. Vithal Motichand Hijavadkar	25
" Girdhari Kakani	31
" Pandurang Muddappa	21
" Vithaldas Narayandas	15
" Moropant Atharale	21
" Jamnadas Khushaldas	40
" Hari Ramchandra	30
" Dhanuman Mallajee	25
" Vishvanath Shivaram	25
" Sadoba Vithoba Devale	25
" Mayaram Radha Kisan	15
" Dharamchand Udechand of Bombay	25
Total	6,511

Gentlemen who have subscribed but have not as yet paid the amounts promised will be kind enough to send the same at an early date. Printed appeals have been submitted to several respectable persons for assistance, and it is earnestly hoped that they will take them into their kind consideration. Funds are urgently needed to alleviate miseries of poor sufferers. Donations from benevolent persons towards the hospital will be most thankfully received by the Gujerati and Marwadi Plague Hospital Committee.

PLAGUE AND PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the enormous difficulties of quarantine and like arrangements adopted of late at various places in the Presidency for the prevention and spread of the bubonic plague, may I, through the medium of your valuable journal, draw the attention of the honourable Judges of the Bombay High Court to the necessity of postponing the coming District and High Court Pleaders' examinations fixed to to be held on the 28th proximo. Last time they were held over till June on account of the plague that raged so furiously in Bombay, and though the outlook now is not so serious as it was last year, looking to the pervadescence of the epidemic that has set in Bombay coincidentally with the malady that has been making such havoc for the past few months in several important towns like Surat, Poona, Nassik, Ahmednagar, and Belgaum, in the mofussil, I fully trust the authorities concerned will not lightly pass over the difficulties of mofussil students, whose numbers greatly preponderate at the above examinations.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, Jan. 3. A MOFUSSIL STUDENT.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is undoubtedly a dire misfortune that the so-called bubonic plague which last year had almost depopulated the city of Bombay has again made its dreadful appearance in many parts of the city. Bhuleshwar and Mandvie take the lead, and the people residing in these two wards are, as is natural, greatly frightened, and some who can afford have already taken to flight to other parts and outside the city to other suburbs. The public, no doubt, now-a-days, have faith in the Municipal returns of plague cases, and every morning people, especially those residing in the affected wards, are very anxious to see the Municipal report of the previous day of the number of plague cases and deaths of their particular ward. It is an admitted fact that the public ought to be kept informed of the real state of facts as it exists, and the Municipality discharges this public duty in a very satisfactory manner, and I do not find any mistrust in the daily returns this year as was found last year. In order that the leading members of each caste may be able to ascertain the daily plague cases in their own particular class, and in view of the fact that the high daily mortality now reported occurs chiefly in low classes, I would suggest that in the daily returns the Municipality give the class or caste to which those plague-stricken persons respectively belong.—Yours, &c., VIPIN.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART in his report regarding the death of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, says that "his leaving the Khyber road was quite unaccountable, as the road is a metalled one and cannot be mistaken." Sir Henry's own English servants, on the other hand, who accompained the Gurkha escort, say that as Sir Henry "was continuously riding off the track and ahead of the escort they thought little of his going off this time." When Captain Shore, who was following the party, heard that Sir Henry had gone off alone, he sent three sowars to look after him, but it is not said what time had elapsed before this was done.

THE remains of the late Major Taylor, 24th Punjab Infantry, were brought on the 28th from Malakand and interred in the Mardan Cemetery the same evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Becker, Chaplain of Nowshera. Major Taylor was killed in the first attack on Malakand.

IN the latest election to fellows of the Royal Geographical Society is included the name of Major G. J. Younghusband, of the Guides, whose explorations in Burma, Siam and China were brought prominently to the notice of the Society by Colonel Woodthorpe in a recent lecture. The subtle humour of a British subaltern, as Major Younghusband then was, sitting in the enemies' lines and drawing plans of their defence whilst a British attack was being prepared, is sufficiently refreshing; and, writes the *Pioneer*, when we hear that the officer had to cover 1,800 miles to effect his purpose, and carried his life in his hand for upwards of a month alone in the enemies' country during the actual progress of operations, the recognition accorded by the Royal Geographical Society may be cordially endorsed by the public.

A REMARKABLE fact in connection with the recent famine is that theGovernment of the N-WProvinces has had no difficulty in disposing of the large number of orphans thrown on its hands. All of them have not yet gone to their destinations, but in nearly all cases arrangements have been made. The applications from various bodies, institutions and private persons were far in excess of the number of children at the disposal of the Government,

THERE were 243 wrecks and casualties reported during the year 1896. Of these there were 54 wrecks and 189 casualties, and a total of 168 lives lost. The wrecks included six British and Foreign vessels, 32 British Indian vessels, and 16 native craft; and the casualties included 102 British and foreign vessels, 62 British Indian vessels, and 25 native craft. Of the total wrecks and casualties, 107 occurred on the Bombay, Kathiawar and Sind coasts; 45 in the Hughly river and Bay of Bengal, 27 on the Burma coast, and six on the Malabar coast.

IN the recent match between the Behar Wanderers and the Maharaja of Patiala's team, Misri, the well-known Parsi cricketer now on the Maharaja of Patiala's "staff," bowled a hard fast ball which was distinctly seen to pass between the batsman's legs and the wicket. The off ball, however, dropped. Mr. Lyall, who was umpiring, gave it notout, as in his opinion, which was supported by the bowler, the ball had passed clear of the stumps. There was nothing to account for the ball falling off. The batsman had not played back, so he could not have touched the wickets with his feet or bat; the wicket keep was well clear of the stumps, he picked up the ball clean and there was absolutely no breeze at the time.

THE labour force working in the tea district situated in the Surma and Assam valleys in 1896 comprised 571,411 souls, an increase of 9·6 per cent over 1895, which year in its turn showed an increase of 8·7 per cent over its predecessor. This half million souls at work in connection with the *chah pathi* industry consist of 179,828 men, 186,633 women, and no less than 204,950 children, or nearly two-fifths of the whole. Men are employed in hoeing and pruning, and also in opening out and clearing new land, while the deft fingures of the women and children are more suitably utilised in plucking, picking and cleaning the leaf. The annual wages bill of the labour force must amount to little short of 250 lakhs of rupees, or more than one and a half million sterling. Immigrants are recruited from various nationalities and castes, mainly from those whose home climatic conditions most nearly resemble those of Assam. Chota Nagpore and the Santhal Parganas furnish 42 per cent. of the whole; next comes the N.-W. P. with 19 per cent., chiefly for work in the Surma Valley; Bengal and Orissa supply 18·6 per cent.; rice-eating aborigines from the Central Provinces, Kols, Gonds, Pardhans, Marars, &c., muster 6·8 per cent.; while in varying and decreasing proportions immigrants from Behar, Madras, Bombay and Nepal complete the total. The outturn of tea is stated to exceed 5 maunds per acre, and the average price obtained is nearly 8 annas per pound.

THE net revenue from productive canals in the N.-W. Provinces during the year 1896-97 amounted to 61 lakhs, representing a return of 7·82 per cent. on the capital cost and a clear profit of over 31 lakhs, which exceeds the highest previous record by 43 per cent. The Upper Ganges canal returned 9½, the Lower Ganges, not yet fully completed, 4¾, the Agra 6, and the Eastern Jumna 26½ per cent. on the outlay. The direct returns recovered from the Betwa canal which is a protective work, the only one in the N.-W. P., did not cover its working charges; but there was a very large outstanding balance, and the indirect value of the system in time of drought may be estimated by the fact that during the year it enabled good crops to be raised on over 87,000 acres of otherwise barren land, or 27,500 tons of food produce of the value of 23 lakhs. Minor irrigation works yielded a net revenue of 1½ lakhs, or over 5¢ per cent on the outlay, also a very much better return than any previously recorded, although the total working expenses was reduced considerably below the normal. But the true value of irrigation is to be measured in terms of the food produced on land that must otherwise have lain waste and uncultivated. Over three million acres, or approximately 5,000 square miles, were irragated, and the crops raised—80 per cent being food crops—were of the estimated value of nearly thirteen crores, 50 per cent more than the capital invested in the canals. In other words, irrigation enabled the production of one and a half millions tons of food at a time when the need of it was sorest.

MUCH as one may deplore the fatal accident at the Sporting Club, it must be remembered (says the *World*) that the hysterical outbursts with which it has been followed are by no means infrequent; in fact, they may be anticipated with certainty whenever the progress of sport is interrupted by some dramatic disaster. It would be difficult to name a sport or pastime worth taking part in that does not carry with it a thousand-to-one chance of accident. And when that thousand-to-one chance comes off, we are assailed by demands for the instant suppression of the pursuit which renders such accidents possible. Only a few months ago a campaign against cycling was instituted, and because one and another of a few hundred thousand cyclists collided with omnibuses or ran down steep places to their own destruction, we were invited to eschew the bicycle. Periodically, too, we are treated to passionate protests against the perils of pole, and assured that our Indian Army is being decimated by the adherence of the average officer to the game. The art—once called the noble art—of self-defence has a double measure of odium to contend against, since in the minds of those who are ignorant of the precautions which hedge the modern glove-contest it inherits the evil repute which gathered round the declining years of pugilism. Pugilism was the dog that was given a bad name and banged a quarter of a century ago. Its descendant has learned manners and is quite a respectable member of society. But when the inevitable accident, to which every manly sport is open, comes about, we are implored to forbid the British youth to engage in any diversion in which he may by any chance get hurt. We may be genuinely sorry when the accident occurs. But the *World* is of opinion that it is better that one man here and there should fall a victim in the cause of sport than that our young men shoud be content to train their muscles by games of dominoes.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing on New Year's Day, says :—Some of the vacated portions of the town are being gradually re-occupied by the people. Those living outside the town limits of their own accord in sheds which are not under the direct supervision of camp inspectors will be subjected to a detention of 10 days in quarantine before being allowed to re-occupy their houses. Shed-to-shed inspection even here has been found to be necessary, and the authorities have given effect to this new arrangement. Inter-communication between town people and those living in camps outside has been stopped altogether, the people at both these places not being allowed to move out between 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. to visit either place. The District Magistrate in a notification forbids people quartered in camp outside the town limits to remove their sick inmates in the town, the penalty for the offence being a prosecution under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code. People coming from Bombay to Surat will be allowed to enter the city under a system of surveillance, as followed in Bombay. This arrangement in lieu of a wholesale quarantine will at present be given effect to from Monday, the 3rd instant. The local Municipality has its coffers left empty owing to the heavy plague expenditure it has incurred within the last four months. Rupees eighty thousand have already been spent, half of which remains as yet unliquidated. The Government has refused to grant a loan of Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs asked for by the Municipality, which it will have shortly to open in public market.

Dr. Manilal Gungadas Desai, L.M. and S., has returned from Ahmedabad and received charge of the office of Assistant Surgeon of the Parekh Dispensary. Dr. Dotiwalla, whom the former relieves, is employed on general duty in the General Plague Hospital under Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel K. S. Nariman.

Mr. Lallubhai Cooverji Patel, the police patel of Rander, and a prominent member of the Municipal Board, Taluka and District Local Board, and a public-spirited native gentleman of the place, died here after a few days' illness at the young age of forty-two. The deceased was a very intelligent and painstaking man and commanded the respect and confidence of both Government and the people. He always supported the Government, and worked actively to fight out the plague from Rander when last it visited that place in February last. The deceased lent the use of his house for opening a Hindu Plague Hospital only a fortnight ago, and would have proved of much service had his life been spared in fighting out the present recrudescence of the epidemic at Rander. All the municipal schools and markets were closed out of respect to his memory. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Rander to vote a letter of condolence to his family and for perpetuating his services comes off to-morrow (Sunday).

The plague returns this week show rather an upward tendency. The number of plague attacks and deaths shows an increase of 17 and 7 over the figures recorded in the previous week. The following figures illustrate the state of the plague during the last three weeks :—

	No. of plague attacks.	No. of deaths.	Total from all causes.
Week ended 17th Dec....	86	44	186
" " 24th "	87	44	192
" " 31st "	74	51	169

The mortality returns of the week stand thus :—

	No. of plague attacks.	No. of plague deaths.	Total from all causes.	Total last year.
25th December ...	14	8	27	11
26th "	12	5	17	11
27th "	8	12	34	10
28th "	8	8	29	8
29th "	13	4	20	7
30th "	10	10	28	1
31st "	17	4	17	12
Total....	74	51	169	60

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th December 1897 :—

Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, in the city of London, for improvements in handles for bicycles and the like.

Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, partner in the firm of Garlick & Co., of Nesbit lane, Mazagon, Bombay, for a water waste preventer stand-post, to be called "Christiansen's waste-not stand-post.

Norman Blount, accountant of the Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., of 10 Strand road, Rangoon, for the application of asbestos fibre to articles for protection from the sun.

Atmaram Abaji Bhise, clerk, Preventive department, Customs house Bombay, for a non-refillable bottle.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Neil McEachran Stevenson Douglas's invention for stopping leaks in sea-going and inland vessels. (Specification filed 21 September 1893.)

John Ashington Thompson's invention for drying and withering green tea leaves and drying the rolled tea by means of centrifugal action (Specification filed 25 September 1893.)

William Evarts Richards' invention for a device for partitioning drawers and similar structures. (Specification filed 19 September 1893.)

Henry Arther Wheat's invention for improvements in lamps for burning liquid hydrocarbons. (Specification filed 19 September 1893.)

Henry Selby Hele-Shaw's invention for improvements inkstands. (Specification filed 23 September 1893.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACKET TOURNAMENT.

THIS annual tournament took place during Christmas 25th and was won by Mr. E. C. Bradford, of the Royal Irish Rifles, Poona, who beat Mr. F. C. Hirst in the final by 3 games to one.

The following is the result of the ties :—

December 20th	A C W Fosberry	10	14	5	
"	W C Symes	15	15	15	Won easily
21st	F C Hirst	15	15	15	Won easily
"	F F Fisher	7	9	5	
"	E C Bradford	15	15	15	Won easily
"	H M Stewart	9	4	2	
22nd	J H DuBoulay	15	15	15	Won easily
"	J Alston	9	9	13	
23rd	E C Bradford	15	15	15	Won easily
"	W C Symes	2	3		
"	F C Hirst	15	15	15	Won easily
24th	J H DuBoulay	7	9	8	
	Final				
"	E C Bradford	15	9	15	15
"	F C Hirst	11	15	4	13

Won after a good and fast game,

Winner for each season have been as under :—

1885	Capt B B Russell, R E
1886	Mr H G Gell
1887	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1888	Mr H G Gell
1889	Capt F Rickards
1890	Mr L Rivett-Carnac
1891	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1892	Capt S C Smith, R A
1 93	Capt S C Smith, R A
1894	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1895	Capt S C Smith, R A
1896	Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1897	Mr E C Bradford

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE 6th Spoon Competition was fired for at Coorla last week.

Ranges 400 and 500 yards. The following are some of the best scores :—

	400 yds	500 yds	Total
Bomb C Spencer	23	24	47d
Corpl F Blodwell	23	22	45d
Sergt Major J Owens	24	22	46a
Gr A Scott	24	22	46b
Sergt H G Coates	13	27	40c
Gr E Howitt	23	21	44c
Gr E Tooth	24	20	44c
Gr A Rhenius	24	19	43c
Bomb J Eakin	20	18	38
Gr F Greene	18	19	37

a wins 1st spoon; b wins 2nd spoon; c handicapped 5 points, and d handicapped 2 points.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th December 1897 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 18,879 maunds and Rs. 2,026 in the earnings.

FROM the fuller details of the unfortunate loss of Sir Havelock-Allan now to hand, writes the Lahore paper, it appears, though it may seem a hard thing to say, that nobody is to blame for the unhappy occurrence except Sir Havelock-Allan himself. Apparently Sir Havelock was more or less in the habit of rashly venturing ahead of his party, and the Gurkha escort could hardly be expected to keep up with a horseman, who desired to part company with them. When Captain Shore arrived on the scene, with his sowars, everything seems to have been done that it was possible to do. The only comfort in the sad incident is that the veteran soldier died a soldier's death, and that his body is spared undesecrated for the parting salutation of his mourning regiment.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

REVIVAL AND REFORM.

ADDRESS BY MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

MR. JUSTICE RANADE at the Amraoti Social Conference concluded his speech as follows :—Such, gentlemen, is the brief record of the principal social events of the year. Many ardent spirits amongst us will no doubt be very much dissatisfied with the poverty of this record. At the same time, we must bear in mind that hundreds and thousands, nay millions, of our countrymen will regard this poor record as very revolutionary and condemn this as one of the unseen causes which has brought about the physical and moral catastrophes upon the land by way of punishment for the sins of the reformers. These are two extreme sides of the question, and it is not for me to say to an audience like this on which side the balance of truth may be found. The "Arya Patrika" of Punjab, which is a recognized organ of the Arya Samaj there, has in its words of advice to the Conference expressed its view that we are radically in the wrong in seeking to reform the usages of our society without a change of religion, and it seriously suggests that we should in the first instance become members of their Samaj and this conversion will bring with it all the desired reforms. Many enthusiastic friends of the Brahmo Samaj entertain similar views and give us similar advice. All I can say to these welcome advisers is that they do not fully realize the situation and its difficulties. People have changed their religion and yet retain the social usages unchanged. The native Christians, for instance, especially the Roman Catholic section among them, and many sections of Mahomedans are instances in point. Besides, it has been well observed that even for a change of religion it is too often necessary that the social surroundings must be liberalized in a way to help people to realize their own responsibilities and to strengthen them in their efforts. Lastly, these well-meaning advisers seem to forget that the work of reform cannot be put off indefinitely till the far more arduous and difficult work of religious conversion is accomplished. It may take centuries before the Arya or the Brahmo Samaja establish their claims for general recognition. In the meanwhile, what is to become of the social organization? Slowely but surely the progress of liberal ideas must be allowed to work its way in reforming our social customs; and the process cannot be stopped, even though we may wish it. In the case of our society, especially the usages which at present prevail amongst us were admittedly not those which obtained in the most glorious periods of our history. On most of the points which are included in our programme our own records of the past show that there has been a decided change for the worse, and it is surely within the range of practical possibilities for us to hope that we may work up our way back to a better state of things without storming up the rancorous hostilities which religious differences have a tendency to create and foster. There is no earthly reason whatsoever why we should not co-operate with these religious organizations, or why they should not rather co-operate with us in this work, in which our interests are common because the majority of our countrymen hold different views about religion from those which command themselves to these Samajs. I am speaking these words with a full sense of my responsibility, for I am in my own humble way a member of one, if not both, of the Samajs, and I am a sincere searcher after religious truth, in full sympathy with Arya and Brahmo Samaj movement, and I hope therefore that these advisers of ours will take my reply in the same spirit and will not misunderstand me. Schismatic methods of propagation cannot be applied with effect to vast communities which are not within their narrow pale. On the other side, some of our orthodox friends find fault with us, not because of the particular reforms we have in view, but on account of the methods we follow. While the new religious sects condemn us for being too orthodox, the extreme orthodox section denounces us for being too revolutionary in our methods. According to these last our efforts should be directed to revive and not to reform. I have many friends in this camp of extreme orthodoxy, and their watchword is that revival and not reform should be our motto. They advocate a return to the old ways, and appeal to the old authorities and the old sanctions. Here also, as in the instance quoted above, people speak without realizing the full significance of their own words. When we are asked to revive our old institutions and customs people seem to be very much at sea at what it is they seek to revive. What particular period of our history is to be taken as the old? Whether the period of the Vedas, of the Smritis, of the Puranas, or of the Mahomedan or modern Hindu times? Our usages have been changed from time to time by a slow process of evolution and in some cases of decay and corruption, and you cannot stop at a particular period without breaking the continuity of the whole. When my revivalist friend presses his argument upon me, he has to seek recourse in some subterfuge which really furnishes no reply to his question—what shall we revive? Shall we revive the old habits of our people, when the most sacred of our caste indulged in all the abominations, as we now understand them of animal food and drink which exhausted every section of our country zoology and botany? The men and the gods of these old days ate and drank forbidden things to excess in a way that revivalist will now venture to recommend. Shall we revive the sati and infanticide custom or the flinging of the living men into the rivers or over rocks, or hook swinging or the crushing beneath Jugganath car? Shall we revive the interneciue wars of the Brahmins and Kshatriyas or the cruel persecution and degradation of the aboriginal population? Shall we require our Brahmins to cease to be landlords and gentlemen and turn into beggars and dependents upon the king as in olden times? These instances will suffice to show that the plan of reviving the ancient usages and customs will not work our salvation and is not practicable. If these usages were good and beneficial, why were they altered by our wise ancestors? If they were bad and injurious, how can any claim to be put forward for their restoration after so many ages? Besides, it seems to be forgotten that in a living organism, as society is, no revival is possible. The dead and the buried or burnt are dead, buried and burnt ones for all, and the dead past cannot therefore be revived except by a reformation of the old materials into new organized beings. If revival is impossible, this reformation is the only alternative open to sensible people, and now it may be asked what is the principle on which this reformation must be based. People have very hazy ideas on this subject. It seems to many that it is the outword form which has to be changed, and if this change can be made, they think that all the difficulties in our way will vanish. If we change our outward manners and customs, sit in a particular way or walk in a particular fashion, our work according to them is accomplished. I cannot but think that much of the prejudice against the reformers is due to this misunderstanding. It is not the outward form, but the inward forms, the thought and the idea which determines the outward form that has to be changed if real reformation is desired. Now what have been the inward forms or ideas which have been hastening our decline during the past three thousand years. These ideas may be briefly set forth as—Isolation, submission to outward force or power more than to the voice of the inward conscience, perception of facitious differences between man and man, due to heredity and birth, passive acquiescence in evil or wrong doing, and a general indifference to secular well being, almost bordering upon fatalism. These have been the root ideas of our social system. They have as their natural result led to the existing family arrangements where the woman is entirely subordinated to the man and the lower castes to the higher castes, to the length of depriving men of their natural respect for humanity. All the evils we seek to combat flow from the prevallance of these ideas.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to an American scientific journal, with the report before it, the seal herd of the Pribyloff Islands in Behring Sea has declined since 1884 to about one-fourth of its former size. The number of breeding females is, however, still about 150,000. There is a high death rate among the young from natural causes, and if pelagic sealing is not limited or suppressed, the herd is like to become extinct. The method of killing the seals on the islands is stated to do no harm, as there is a great excess of males, and these are killed off, whereas at sea females are chiefly killed, because they have to go in quest of food when the males are on shore. They are not all nursing females, however. The pelagic catch has fallen from 60,000 in 1896 to 25,000 this year. In 1895 not fewer than 20,000 pups died of starvation from the death of their mothers by pelagic sealing. The herd, it seems, will yet be saved, because of the care taken by the United States to protect the breeding-place.

Those who are engaged in the canning of food-stuffs will find useful information on the methods of sterilising the food coming into use in the United States in the "Technological Quarterly" of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The writers are Professors Prescott and Underwood, of the well-known Institute, which is one of the ornaments of Boston, U. S.

Dr. Talouse, author of the well-known medical inquiry into the mind and body of Zola the novelist, thinks he will be able, by studying artists and men of letters, to lay the foundations of a true scientific critism. The older French critics only sought to determine whether or not a work of art was beautiful, but since Sainte-Beuve and Taine they have tried to explain the work by the organisation of the artist and the medium in which he lives. In order to know the work they seek, above all, to know the worker. Taine's study of Balzac is a case in point. Hennequin, a critic too early lost to French literature, went still further than Taine in his "Essays of Scientific Criticism," and showed how a book or picture is dependent on the anatomy and physiology of the author. The genius of a work of art, says Dr. Talouse, and even its esthetic quality is a study for the biologist.

A romance, for example, consists of the matter and the form, but the matter consists of general directing ideas (social or artistic), the story, and the drawing of character. It is therefore, similar to a delirium and a meet subject for the "alienist." How does Mr. Zangwill like this? As a delirious person of the Middle Ages organised morbid conceptions which reflected the mystical ideas of his time, the prejudices of diabolical possession or of lycanthropy so the romance is inspired more or less by the surrounding realistic or idealistic ideas. That one order of ideas rather than another is selected by him comes from his natural tendency to one or the other. This facts also holds in delirium. Mistrustful persons often believe they are being persecuted, and tell a story of it which like a romance, consists of invention and remembrance. A romance is also expressed by language like a delirium, and its form as well as its matter can thus be investigated by the alienist.

According to the "New York Tribune," immense coalfields have been discovered between Buluwayo and the Zambesi River. It is this discovery which has decided Mr. Rhodes to continue the railway without delay to the Zambesi. The coalfields will have a great social and political importance for South Africa in future. The black diamond of Zambesi will cast a shadow over the yellow metal off the Transvaal, though it smacks of "Old Moore" or "Zadkiel" to say so.

It is worse than we feared. The editor of the "Daily Chronicle" does not read his "Echoes" at all. He had only heard vague rumours of Dr. Emmens and the transmutation of silver into gold, and he did not care to notice them until he had reliable data. Considering that Dr. Emmens had published his "Argentaurum Papers" six months or a year ago, presented them to all the academies and leading scientific societies in Europe, besides advertising them in European journals—had, in short, forced his work on the attention of the world, and considering, moreover, that the Chronicle" correspondent added practically nothing to what had already been published in this column, we wonder what the "vague rumours" were.

About a year ago we offered a suggestion to any who cared to take it up, namely, that tricycle hansoms or cabs might be introduced into London or other towns, for enabling persons to get along the streets without waiting for a 'bus or engaging a horse cab. The tricycle could easily be worked by the driver sitting behind or in front, or else by electricity. We also predicted that they would soon come into use. Our idea seems to have fallen flat on the Londoner. Need we say the Germans have either adopted or independently invented it. Five hundred tricycle cabs of the sort have been placed on the Berlin streets by Herr Heydt. Perhaps Englishmen will now follow the Germans.

The Berbers of Morocco are an interesting blonde race dispersed along the Atlas range. In the Central Atlas they still call themselves "Berber" (plural Berebber), but the meaning of the word is uncertain. Perhaps it is the source of our word "Barbarian." The Berebber have nearly always a fair complexion, and many have red hair, red beards, and blue eyes. The Susis, however, to the south of the Atlas have a coppery skin, high cheek bones, and narrow dark eyes. The Riffians, of whom we hear a good deal as pirates, are distinguished by a plaited or twisted scalplock like that of the American Indian, wound about the head. The Berbers have no writing in their own tongue, but sometimes use Arab letters. Many tracts of the Riff country are unvisited by Europeans, and the Sultan of Morocco has merely a nominal control over it, as the old Scotch kings had of the Highlands. The free, independent, and warlike spirit of these Atlas mount aineers is not unlike that of the old Highlanders.

Dr. L O Howard, in a paper to the American Association of Economic Entomologists, referred to the useful products of insects, such as cochineal from the cactus scale insect, shellac from the Tuchardiæ, and white wax from the Chinese Ericerus and the Indian Ceroplastes. He pointed out that a new lac insect occurs on the creosote bush of the South-Western States, and a new wax insect in California. The latter flourishes on the oak, and yields a gum, excellent for chewing, which is partly a true wax and partly a substance like indiarubber. He expects it to become valuable.

In the memoir of Lord Tennyson, mention is made of a red rainbow seen at sunset in 1882 and M. S. Zachary, of the Holy Cross Home, Hayward's Heath, in a letter to "Nature," describes a rose-pink rainbow seen there are June 29th. It was a perfect arch against heavy storm clouds, and facing a deep golden sunset in a clear sky. For a moment a streak of pale sea-green was visible in the midst of the rose colour.

Mr. E. Hughes-Gibb, of the Manor House, Tarrant Gunville, Blandford, has drawn attention to the fact that flowers blooming out of season tend to revert to their original colours. Thus, red dahlias of his became nearly orange, a blue forget-me-not became pink, a white phlox yellow. Apparently climatic influences have changed the colours of flowers.

In the "Revue Mensuelle," Professor Schrader, of the Paris School of Anthropology, expresses the view that peoples or societies fail to advance or retrograde through lack of adaptation to their environment, and that with a better environment even the most inferior race might become superior to all others. "That which we are to-day others may be to-morrow." The race long resident in a given medium is best suited to it, and, given equal facilities is sure to surpass all others there. For example, the Mexicans, conquered by Cortes, and ground to the dust under Spanish rule, have seized the arms of their conquerors and risen against them. "Is it an illusion," he asks, "that reveals to us the hard, bony face of the Bedskin in the physiognomy of the Yankee!"

The beak of a mosquito, says a recent writer, is simply a tool box containing six miniature surgical instruments in perfect working order. Two of these are the exact counterpart of a surgeon's lance. One is a spear with a double-barbed head; the fourth is a needle of exquisite fineness; a saw and a pump make up the out fit. The spear is the largest, and used first to pierce the skin; the lances are then applied to cause a good flow of blood, and if these fail, the saw and needle are carefully and feelingly thrust into the flesh in a lateral direction. The pump, most delicate of all these tools, is employed to draw the blood into the stomach of the insect.

WHATEVER else may be thought of the end-of-the-world prophets who tumble over one another in the eagerness to name the date of the final cataclysm, it is impossible (says the *World*) to help admiring their courageous indifference to the proved failure of their predecessors in the same line of business, and the stoical heroism with which they face the imminent prospect of finding themselves publicly stultified and discredited. No sooner has Dr. Falb confessed himself guilty of a slight error in fixing the destruction of the world by a comet for a specified day in November, 1899, than an English seer, one Dimbleby, who prefers to be known as the "premier chronologist," takes up the running with the announcement that the collapse of the present dispensation is due at the end of the first quarter of next year. According to the new prophet, "1898!"—otherwise the end of next March—is the time appointed for the closing scene of the human drama. This is an even bolder propheoy than usual, on account of the extreme nearness of the date, and the modesty of the seer in claiming so short a period of prophetic credit is a least worthy of respectful recognition.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

AN ALLEGED SERIOUS BREACH IN THE CONGRESS CAMP.

THE *Rast Goftar* speaks of an alleged serious breach in the Congress Camp at Amraoti: We hear from a very reliable authority—and we challenge contradiction—that there were serious differences of opinion in the Subjects Committee of the Congress on various matters that were to be brought forward for discussion before that body. It was proposed by some of the members of the committee that Professor Gokhale should be asked to address the Congress, but the proposal was strongly opposed by delegates from Calcutta and other places, who signified their intention to at once leave the Congress Camp if the Brahmin Professor was at all allowed to take part in the proceedings. Another very serious difference of opinion arose when it was proposed that a resolution be passed in respect of Mr. Tilak, but this proposal was also stoutly resisted by delegates representing other than the Bombay Presidency, with the result that it was abandoned. Again something in the nature of a row took place at the committee meeting when a native police officer, who attended the meeting, was asked to leave the room. The latter contended that he had every right to be present at the meeting, and remained there throughout the proceedings.

COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS FOR MILL HANDS.

Referring to a resolution of the directors of the Manockjee Petit Mills to provide for their operatives comfortable, well-lighted, and well-ventilated dwellings, the *Indian Spectator* thinks the project will commend itself to the public at large, and to those who have to deal with our mill industry in particular. Our contemporary adds: If there is one thing the plague has most forcibly impressed upon the public mind, it is the necessity of having the labourers employed in the great industrial enterprises of the city, housed well and in healthy surroundings. The proof of this is to be found in the considerable prominence given to this question during the last few months by the public press, the Mill-owners' Association, and, last but not least, by the Government itself, by its scheme for a New Trust to rebuild Bombay. It will be remembered that not long after the exodus from the city owing to the plague had begun last year, a number of model dwellings were erected in the compound of the Manockjee Petit Mills, through the instrumentality of Mr. N. N. Wadia. And guided, we should suppose, by his advice, the Directors of the Petit Mills have taken the earliest opportunity of doing something practical in the matter.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR A SEAT IN COUNCIL.

After condemning the very unedifying spectacle presented by the scramble among certain Municipal Councillors for the seat in the Legislative Council which the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta won by a misunderstanding led to resign, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—"Under the circumstances, we are glad—particularly glad that the unseemly scramble for the seat in the Council vacated by Mr. Mehta is most likely to come to an end by Mr. Mehta himself having come to the relief. He will be here by the middle of February and will be in time to take part in the Committee stage of the Bill for the new Trust to rebuild Bombay. He is therefore to be re-elected and no doubt he is the fittest man and the most likely to exert a practical influence for good. But, is it not a pity that so far as a combination of firm grip, intellectual attainments, personal prestige, and confidence of the rulers and the ruled is concerned, there should be none who would be a good second after Mr. Mehta? What a sad commentary is this on our public life! Why should it be becoming more and more barren of late? It is puzzling to know that after it was settled to re-elect Mr. Mehta, notice of motion has been given proposing Dr. Bahadurji to be elected for the seat in the Council." The *Rast Goftar* states: "We learn that though four out of the five candidates for the seat in the Legislative Council, vacated by Mr. Mehta who represented the Corporation, have withdrawn from the field, Dr. Bahadurjee has signified his intention to contest the seat. We have already expressed our dissent from the course proposed by some of the members of the Corporation to re-elect Mr. Mehta, whose presence at the time of the discussion of the City Improvement Trust Bill in the Council, is considered indispensable. No doubt Mr. Mehta would be an acquisition to the Council, but we object on principle to the re-election of a member, who is some six thousand miles away, and who has resigned his seat in order that it may be filled by another member of the Corporation. The course proposed to be pursued appears to us to deliberately shuns off Dr. Bahadhurjee, who was able to secure the votes of a majority of the Corporation, as was evidenced by the ballot taken at an informal meeting of the members of that body."

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator*, speaking of the qualities of head and heart of the new Sheriff of Bombay, remarks:—We notice with pleasure Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's nomination to the shrievalty of the city. He is one of those who by force of native talent, without any appreciable advantages of education, attain to a high place in the estimation of their people. Essentially a self-made man, he has created for himself a fortune and a reputation reflecting credit upon himself and honour on the little thrifty, hard-working community of which he is a trusted leader. Mr. Adamjee seems to us to be in many ways a representative Borah gentleman—representative, we mean, so far as the traditions and instincts of his race are concerned. He represents their urbanity, their tact, their perseverance and—without doing him injustice—their chauvinism to consider the welfare of their own community before dabbling in the cares and concerns of the whole world. He has done much for the contentment and happiness of the Borah community, he has spent considerably from his large and hard-earned wealth for their comfort and advancement, both here and abroad. His exertions during the plague were specially commendable, and they seem to have well impressed themselves on the Borahs everywhere, gauging from the sentiments of goodwill echoed, during the Jubilee month from different quarters, in well-nigh the same strain and language. There was considerable disappointment felt when it was found that Mr. Adamjee's name was not included in the Jubilee honours. But here is a compensation and there can be no doubt that he richly deserves it.

A NEW LAW SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

With regard to the project for starting a new law school in Bombay, the *Indian Spectator* observes:—We welcome with all heart the project for a new Law School in Bombay to train up graduates for the LL.B degree. The Government Law-School is, it is an open secret, but a school in name only, with a mutual understanding between the Professors and the students that neither of them should take the matter seriously. We do not blame the Professers so much as the pupils, for a majority of them do attend to fill up the terms only and are predetermined not to make any efforts to derive advantages from the lectures. Which Professor will care to labour if he knows his lectures are not to be listened to? The reason very likely is the impossibility of teaching any subject to satisfaction within the 30 to 40 hours available for lectures during a term. We must have regular daily classes and the teachers must weed away those who do not study at home, and must take care to attract and benefit those who are earnest in their studies. A private Law-School is sure to do this.

THE THIRTEENTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

Almost all the vernacular journals of this presidency speak in terms of satisfaction of the success of the thirteenth Indian Congress held at Amraoti last week, the *Rast Goftar* of Bombay being about the only exception.

The *Indian Spectator* says: The Congress programme this year marked a distinct improvement. Instead of taking a number of subjects and wasting time over all, a comparatively small number of subjects of special importance during the present time was selected for speeches and separate resolutions, the others being either put from the chair or condensed into a grand—grander than usual—omnibus resolution. This is as it should be, and we should be glad if a further step be taken to still more curtail the programme and have it settled in sufficient time before the meeting of the Congress to enable one gentleman at least to make a special study of one subject and give us a printed exhaustive dissertation on it. We should then have a standing Congress literature—something worth study by those to whom impromptu platform rhetoric and worn-out commonplaces are not all in all.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: The Congress is the accomplished fact. It is past history. We have only to notice what happened there. Mr. Khaparde, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a neat speech, instinct with common sense. There was no attempt at rhetoric or eloquence. It was a well-conceived harangue in which the salient events of the year were duly given prominence. The President Mr. Nair, who has made a name and carved out fame for himself in the Madras Presidency, as much by his talents as by his force of character, independence, and sobriety of judgment, fulfilled all the anticipations formed of him. Though his address was not an "epoch making" address, in the sense that the one delivered by the ever-lamented Mr. George Yule was at Allahabad, in 1888, it was full of irrefragable facts admirably condensed and more admirably arrayed.

The *Gujerati* writes: Never has the National Congress met under such difficulties and in such exceptional circumstances since its inauguration as those which filled many an ardent congressman this year with feelings of the deepest anxiety. But the movement has secured such a firm footing in the hopes and affections of thoughtful Indians that it may now be recognized as an established political institution in this land. The Amraoti Reception Committee had to fight against unprecedented obstacles. But these were overcome with a tact and wisdom which deserve the highest praise. The Committee's excellent arrangements for the reception of delegates and the highly successful proceedings of the Congress bear eloquent proof to the organizing capacity of educated Indians and the genuine vitality of the movement.

The *Hindustan* discourses: The Congress was this year not held in a corner, but openly in the sight of all communities. The scene that was witnessed at Amraoti has been photographed on the universal consciousness, and the longer the exposure to the reflective intelligence of mankind, the more indelible will its features become. It needed no display scene of pageantry to touch the popular imagination. The ceremony was a brilliant spectacle which did not want any dramatic incident to deepen impression. The hundreds of spectators who filled the *mandap* were unusually demonstrative in their enthusiasm. The delegates of the most diverse faiths marched to the platform arm in arm. A scrutiny of the speeches would at once convince the most obdurate that between the State and the Congress no serious differences have risen; the leaders of the Congress are regarded by the masses as the mainstays of the most revered and the most popular institution in the country.

The *Native Opinion* writes: We are glad that, despite all obstacles, this year's session is now a fait accompli. Since the prevalence of the famine and the inroads of the plague inland, it was feared that the plague and sanitary authorities may, like so many fairs and fetes, countermand the session of the Congress also; but fortunately for us all, minor details excepted, the present session like its predecessors proves quite a success. Necessarily the number of delegates was small, and it was well of the Bombay delegates to withhold themselves from Amraoti, lest their presence there should to some extent prove an obstacle in this national endeavours. We are glad the Hon'ble Mr. Nair's (the President) speech was quite brilliant, suggestive and full of facts and figures, that fully sustained in character and substance the reputation of all former sessions.

The *Gujerati Mitra* remarks:—What at one time threatened the existence of this national assembly and the consequent extinction of our political struggle was merely a passing delusion. The Congress has met and dispersed, this time perhaps under exceptionally unfavourable circumstances. The promoters had a hard time of it; even the best of our sympathisers—men of strong will and enthusiasm—thought that its sittings could safely be held over for more favorable times. That the difficulties of the Reception Committee under such circumstances were great none can deny. But it is a relief to know that they have overcome their difficulties by patience and a spirit of compromise. And the XIIIth sessions of the Congress is now *au fait accompli*.

On the other hand, the *Rast Goftar*, which appears to be an opponent of the Congress, states:—A handful of Babus from Bengal and Brahmins from Poona and Satara, assisted by some five or six hundred rag-tag-and-bob-tail inhabitants of the Berars, enacted the solemn annual farce in the name of the National (!) Congress at Amraoti during the Christmas week. Never before in the history of the Congress was it so sparsely attended and so poorly represented by the various nationalities of India. The so-called "National" Congress was attended by 7 delegates from the North-West Provinces, 3 from Oude, 1 from Ganjam, 2 from Tanjore, 37 from Madras, and 14 from the Bombay Presidency, making a total of 101 delegates, besides the 574 men who belonged to Amraoti, where the Congress was held, and its neighbouring districts. If the people from the Berars, who were probably brought there to swell the number, be not taken into consideration, India, which is equal in extent to the whole of Europe minus Russia, was represented by 101 delegates, nine-tenths of whom were our old friends, who, year in and year out, have been spouting their grievances and showering abuses on Government on public platforms, and indulging in seditious writings against them. Among these two or three dozen agitators, there are some who have been publicly disgraced, some who have been made to resign, and actually dismissed from public service, and some who have been at one time or another inmates of the jail.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr N Bonham-Carter, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty in the Home Dept of the Govt of India, with effect from the 27th Dec 1897.

The order placing the services of Lieut F Bigg-Wither temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, is cancelled.

The services of Capt A H Bingley, 7th Bengal Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

With reference to the Notification of this Dept, No 1035-F, dated the 3rd inst, Mr J Copeland, Deputy Consr, Burma, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of Conservator of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, in addition to his own duties and until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1897, on which date he relieved Mr A Smythies, Conservator in charge of the Western Forest Circle, of the additional charge of the Eastern Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A B Kettlewell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Asst Political Officer, Tochi Field Force.

The services of Mr R E Younghusband, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Chief Political Officer with the Tochi Field Force.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A H Turing, Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt, officiating wing officer, 36th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy, 6th Feb 1896. Lieut E S Earle, Border Regt offig wing officer, 23rd Punjabi Mahomedan Regt of Bengal Infantry 24th July 1896, Lieut G L Cattell, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, offg wing officer, 25th Regt of Madras Infantry, 4th Aug 1896, Lieut R W Blair, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, wing officer on probation, 23rd Regt of Bombay Infy 2nd Batln, Rifle Regt, 30th Oct 1896, and Lieut C H Rowcroft, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Regt of Bombay Cavalry Poona Horse, 15th Nov 1896.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—Lieut Genl Sir A P Palmer, K C B, Commdg Line of Communication, to command the 2nd Division vice Major Genl A G Yeatman-Biggs, C B, invalided. Brevet Major C P Campbell, Central India Horse, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Kurram Movable Column, vice Major E F H McSwiney, vacated. Capt W W Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, extraordenly officer to Genl Sir W Lockhart, K C B, Commdg Tirah Expeditionary Force, to be Provost Marshal, 1st Division, vice Capt H W G Graham, D S O, resigned.

NATIVE ARMY.

With the approval of the Secy of State for India, the Govt of India sanction the addition of the title "Jat" to the designation of the 5th and 10th Bengal Infy, and of the title "Rajput" to that of the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 16th Bengal Infy.

The designations of these regiments will therefore in future be as follows:—The 2nd [The Queen's Own] Rajput Regt of Bengal [Light] Infy, The 4th [Prince Albert Victor's] Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy, The 5th [Jat] Regt of Bengal [Light] Infy, The 7th [The Duke of Connaught's Own] Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy. The 8th [Rajput] Regt of Bengal Infy, The 10th [Jat] Regt of Bengal Infy, The 11th [Rajput] Regt of Bengal Infy, The 13th [The Shekhawati] Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy, and The 16th [The Lucknow] Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieut Cols—Col N R Stewart, A W D Campbell, C S Wheler, Brevet Lieut Col E G Barrow, W G Mansel, M C Cooke-Collis, C F Gambier, F G L Mainwaring, A B Mein, M I Gibbs, and C M Fitz Gerald.

To be Major—Capt J H Parsons.

To be Capt—Lieut A C H Smithett.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col T O Wingate, Indian Staff Corps, Unemployed Supernumerary List, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 30th Dec 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Under the authority of the Secy of State for India, Capt G V Burrows, I S C, is placed on the retired list, with effect from the 24th Dec 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Surma Valley Light Horse—R Wood, Esq, to be Capt, with effect from the 10th May 1895, vice Walker, promoted. Lieut A F Rich to be Capt, with effect from the 1st Dec 1896, vice Thomson resigned: Second Lieut H R Blackeney to be Lieut, with effect from the 1st April 1896, vice Sproull, transferred to the supernumerary list: Second Lieut W Mason to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th Sept 1896, vice Edgar, resigned; D L Black, Gentl, to be Lieut, with effect from the 13th Nov 1896, vice Henniker, transferred to the supernumerary list: Second Lieut W Mackintosh to be Lieut, vice Rich, promoted: A Les Juckes, Gentl, to be Lieut, with effect from the 1st Dec 1896, vice Tempier, transferred to the supernumerary list and H McBain, Gentl, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 1st Oct 1896, vice Buchanan, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A R S Warden, Royal Indian Marine, m c for three months.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr A J L Grimes, Asst Supt, class VI, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is promoted to Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 10th Dec, 1897, and until further orders.

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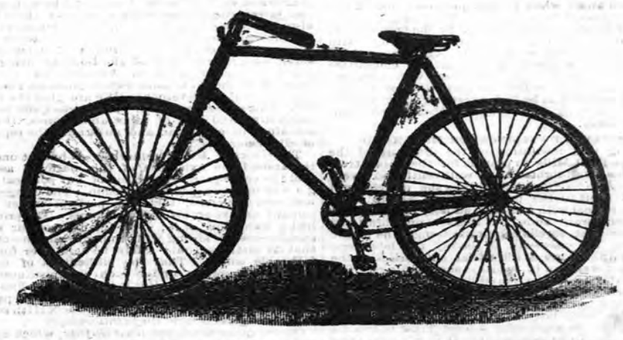

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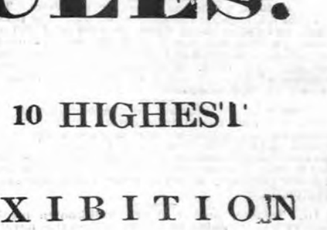

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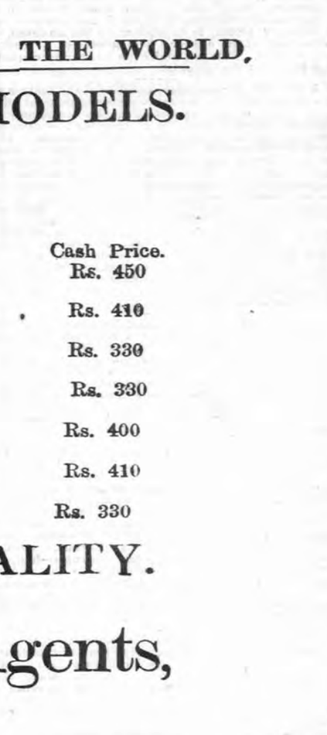

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